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AN EPITOME

OF THE

NEWER MATERIA MEDICA, STANDARD MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, AND FINE
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES, INTRODUCED AND MANUFACTURED
BY PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A

COMPLETE PROPERTY AND DOSE LIST

OF ALL THE FLUID, SOLID AND POWDERED EXTRACTS, GERMAN TINCTURES
NORMAL LIQUIDS AND CONCENTRATIONS PREPARED BY THEM,
TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE FORMULA LIST OF
THEIR SUGAR AND GELATIN COATED PILLS.

DESIGNED FOR THE SPECIAL CONVENIENCE OF THE BUSY PHYSICIAN.

FIFTH EDITION—REVISED AND ENLARGED.

1890.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY.
DETROIT, MICH.

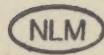
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AN EPILOGUE

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INTRODUCTORY.

We take the liberty to submit herewith an epitomé of information on the newer materia medica, standard medicinal products, and pharmaceutical specialties, to which is added a complete property and dose list of fluid, solid and powdered extracts, a formula list of sugar and gelatin-coated pills, and a complete index to the whole.

For the privilege of this brief intrusion upon the physician's time we plead our co-operation with him in his life work of alleviating human suffering, and we base our solicitation for professional consideration upon the fact that we use every endeavor to maintain the very highest standard of quality in all of our preparations, and observe all those professional tenets which apply to pharmacy.

Referring to what is hereinafter contained for any needed demonstration of the equity of our position, and trusting that a careful perusal of this volume will not be entirely profitless, we remain,

Very Truly Your Friends,

Parke, Davis & Co.

DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A., Jan. 1, 1890.

NOTES ON THE NEWER MATERIA MEDICA.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS, *Linné*.

Jequirity. *Synonyms*. Indian Licorice, Jamaica wild licorice, Liane de Réglisse (Fr.), Liane a Réglisse, Fraginolo Corallino or Semi di Corallo (Ital.), Bejuco peronilla, B. Peonlla (Puerto Rico), Orozuz abro de cuentas or de rosario, or abro de cuentas (Spain); part employed, the seeds (the root, *abri radix*, is recognized in the Pharmacopœia of India—a substitute for licorice); natural order, Leguminosæ; habitat, India, South America, Pacific Islands, West Indies and tropical Africa.

Preparations.—We furnish the seeds in packages of one ounce each; and also supply a fluid jequirity in ounce vials. The latter is a concentrated solution of the active constituents of the drug for the extemporaneous preparation of an infusion. One hundred parts of the fluid represent twelve parts of jequirity.

Properties.—Jequirity had for many years been used in Brazil empirically, as a remedy for granulated eye-lids, and it came to the knowledge of the illustrious De Wecker, of Paris, France, through a patient who had been successfully treated by it.

An infusion is brushed on the inner surface of the lids or applied on a linen compress to the surface of the lids. Thus applied, it will produce in a few days a decided croupous and purulent conjunctivitis, which, on subsiding, leaves the trachomatous lids relieved of the granulations. The intensity of the inflammation may be regulated by the frequency and strength of the applications. Applied too frequently, or in too concentrated form the inflammation becomes diphtheritic in its character. De Wecker's theory of its action is that it develops a vegetable ferment on the diseased conjunctivæ which prevents the evolution of new granulations and is destructive to those already formed.

A cautious trial of jequirity in chronic inflammations, of a catarrhal nature, of mucous membrane wherever located, has been suggested. Its property of exciting acute inflammation of limited duration would seem to warrant its use in such conditions, *e. g.*, in chronic gonorrhœa, uncomplicated with stricture, vaginal leucorrhœa, etc. An agent which will excite an inflammation which, running its course, will, as it were, smother the original depraved process, has been felt to be a desideratum in such cases. Perhaps jequirity may be found to supply it. A perusal of the articles on the subject reproduced in a pamphlet published by us (which will be mailed upon application), will afford a guide to its careful employment.

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF JEQUIRITY SEEDS.

Pulverize sixteen beans, macerate them in 250 grammes (3 viij) of cold water during twenty-four hours, then add 250 grammes (3 viij) of hot water and filter immediately after cooling.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF FLUID JEQUIRITY.

Dilute the solution with three to five times its volume of pure water, and apply two drops once a day until the desired effect is produced. It is best to dilute the solution only as it is required for use, as after dilution it quickly spoils. If the action is too severe, employ hot water freely, and very dilute solutions of corrosive sublimate to control it.

ADONIS VERNALIS, *Linné*.

Synonym, False Hellebore; part employed, the herb; natural order, Ranunculaceæ; habitat, Southern Europe.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 1 to 2 minims (0.065 to 0.13 C. c.), cautiously increased.

Adonidin, a glucoside; dose, 1-10 to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.006 to 0.021 Gm.).

Properties.—*Adonis vernalis* owes its medicinal activity to a glucoside, adonidin, recently discovered in the plant by Cervello, the physiological action of which seems to be identical with that of digitalin. Like digitalis, this drug is employed in dropsy and heart disease. A study of its therapeutic properties made in the wards of Botkin, at St. Petersburg, shows that under its use the heart's action becomes slower, more regular, and more forcible, the urinary secretion being at the same time greatly increased. Dr. Bubnow, who reported these experiments, believes that *A. vernalis* is positively preferable to digitalis in organic heart disease, and he finds that the drug is not cumulative in its action. Literature containing detailed information sent on application.

ADRUE.

Cyperus articulatus, *Linné*; common name, Anti-emetic root; part employed, the root; natural order, Cyperaceæ; habitat, West Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Adrue has at times attracted considerable attention from medical men. The following account is from the manuscript of Mr. Robert Cowan, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London: "The discovery of its surprising qualities was made by Dr. Howell of Jamaica, in checking and

restraining black vomit in yellow fever. A strong decoction or infusion of this plant is as much a specific in restraining vomiting in yellow fever, as the Peruvian bark is a cure for remittents. The adru is commonly used by the natives of this country in checking vomiting, more especially in children, and in my practice I have generally noticed with good results. The root of it is made into a decoction, either alone, or combined with the inner lining of the gizzard of fowls, and spices, it (that is, the root) being first scraped, and then reduced to a powder, one bulb being used at a time, and half of a small tea-cup of it administered about every half hour, until vomiting ceases. It has a fine aromatic flavor, and produces a general feeling of warmth and comfort in the stomach. It is undoubtedly a fine stomachic and as such its efficiency is improved by the addition of a small quantity of brandy. I would recommend that it be used as a fluid extract, containing as little alcohol as possible, in doses of 20 to 30 drops in a little water, to be repeated every 10 or 15 minutes, until vomiting cease. In atonic dyspepsia it will be found a pleasant and efficient remedy."

AILANTUS GLANDULOSA, *Desfontains.*

Synonyms. Tree of Heaven, Chinese Sumach, Götterbaum, Ger; part employed, the bark; natural order, Simarubaceæ; habitat, China. Cultivated in the United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, from 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—*Ailantus glandulosa* is cathartic, anthelmintic, and its volatile oil when inhaled is a powerful anti-spasmodic and nauseant, exercising a depressing influence over the nervous system similar to that of tobacco. Dr. True recommends it as reliable and effectual in palpitation of the heart, obstinate hiccough, spasmodic asthma, twitching of the muscles and epilepsy. The Chinese use it as a remedy in dysentery, and in Europe it has been used to advantage as an anthelmintic, especially for tapeworm.

AJOWAN.

Carum copticum, *Benth.* *Synonyms.* *Ptychotis Ajwan*, *De Candolle*; Bishop's weed, Ajwan, Ajwain, o'mam; part employed, the fruit; natural order, Umbellifereæ; habitat, Southern Asia.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the fruit; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Carminative, antiseptic. Dr. Waring believes that ajowan is "the most efficient of all the umbelliferous carminatives." It is used not only in flatulence, colic, diarrhoea, and atonic dyspepsia, but, with asserted benefit in Asiatic cholera. The fact that it contains a large proportion of the active antiseptic, thymol, renders it probable that this last use of the drug may be a rational one. Dr. Waring also suggests the trial of this remedy in dipsomania and chronic alcoholism. Locally, the remedy is employed as a stimulant embrocation in rheumatism.

ALLIGATOR PEAR.

Persea gratissima, *Gærtner*; synonym, *Avocado pear*; part employed, the seeds; natural order, Lauraceæ; habitat, West Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the seed; dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Dr. Henry Frœhling, of Baltimore, while acting in the capacity of botanist and scientist on an exploring expedition in Southern Mexico, became acquainted with this drug, both from the reports of the natives and from personal experience, as a remedy in intercostal neuralgia. He speaks very positively regarding its merits, and on the strength of his recommendation we present this preparation to the profession.

We quote from Dr. Frœhling's article the following: "In intercostal neuralgia, rub the chest and back with a dry towel until a good superficial circulation is obtained, then apply from 1 1-2 to 2 ounces of the fluid extract, using gentle friction, and cover the part with dry flannel to protect the clothing from stain." Great anthelmintic properties are claimed for the seeds by the natives of Tehuantepec. Dr. Frœhling relates a case in which a tapeworm with head attached, was expelled from a man within five hours. As an anthelmintic he recommends to give three separate doses, of a fluidrachm each, in the space of one hour, and follow with a dose of castor oil. Literature containing detailed information sent on application.

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA, *F. Mueller.*

Part employed, the bark; natural order, Apocynaceæ; habitat, Australia.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, from 2 to 8 minims (0.13 to 0.50 C. c.).

Properties.—Tonic, antiperiodic. Employed as a substitute for cinchona bark in the treatment of fever and ague; especially useful in those cases of remittent fever which will not yield to the salts of cinchona. In the Charity Hospital good results were obtained with it in intermittent fever and in the chills of hectic. It was pronounced superior to the "hospital quinine." It is generally classed as inferior to Dita bark—*Alstonia scholaris*, *R. Br.* Literature containing detailed information sent on application.

ALTERATIVE COMPOUND.

Synonym, Bamboo Brier Comp.; Succus Alterans; Mist. Smilacis Co.

Preparations.—Fluid extract; dose 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.), in water.

Pil. alterative comp., 3 grs.; dose, 3 pills.

Solid extract; dose, 10 to 40 grains (grm. 0.65 to 2.6).

Syrup alterative comp.; dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Properties.—This combination of alteratives has received the endorsement of the late Dr. J. Marion Sims as remarkably efficacious in the cure of obstinate syphilitic and serofulous affections. Seventeen fluidounces (imperial) represents 4 ozs. Av. each of bamboo brier root, stillingia, burdock root and poke root, and 1 oz. prickly ash bark. The formula is one which, in a crude form, is said to have been employed for many years with success on the plantations of Alabama. Dose, to begin with, a teaspoonful three times a day, before meals, gradually increasing to a tablespoonful. A reprint of Dr. Sims' article will be forwarded, postpaid, on application. We manufacture a preparation known as Syrup Trifolium compound, which we deem superior to this for the purposes indicated. See article "Syrup Trifolium Compound."

ALVELOZ.

Euphorbia heterodoxa (Mull.); *synonyms, Arveloz, aveloz; natural order, Euphorbiaceæ; habitat, Brazil; part employed, the milky juice of the plant.*

Preparation.—The prepared juice is supplied in the 6 gramme vials in which it is imported.

Properties.—Recommended as a remedy for the relief of cancer. At Pernambuco, after it has been well painted on the tumor, it is covered with a tobacco leaf. M Landowsky, after applying aveloz places over it a sublimate or vaseline and borax dressing. The application is to be repeated once in three days. We shall be pleased to send to any physician who may desire it, a reprint containing all the information at present writing attainable upon this drug.

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS, *Linneæ.*

Synonyms, Common pimpernel, Poor Man's Weather Glass, Scarlet pimpernel; part employed, the herb; natural order, Primulaceæ; habitat, Europe and N. America.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).

Properties.—This plant has won some local reputation in California as a remedy for rheumatism.

ARECA NUT.

Areca Catechu, (Lin.); Synonyms, Betel nut, Noix d' Arec (Fr.), Arekanüsse (Ger.); part employed, the seeds; natural order, Palmæ; habitat, East Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the seeds; dose, as a vernifuge, from 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C. c.).

Properties.—Mixed with the leaves of piper betel and with lime, this nut forms the masticatory so well known under the name of *Betel*. It increases the flow of saliva, lessens perspiration, promotes a healthy condition of the gums, and produces a weak but continuous and sustained exhilarating effect. Medicinally it is astringent and vernifuge. Combined with lime it is used by the Hindoos as a prophylactic against dysentery. In Great Britain Dr. Edward Morris used it successfully in doses of from four to six drachms. Being similar to catechu in its action, it may be used in astringent mixtures adapted to bowel complaints. The *Forest and Farm* recommends it highly as a vernifuge for young dogs, as both effective and safe—the dose being graded to two grains (or two minims of the fluid extract) to each pound of the animal's weight. Whether used as a vernifuge for man or animal, the bowels should be cleansed fasting and castor oil.

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA, *Linneæ.*

Synonym, Blood Flower; part employed, the herb; natural order, Asclepiadaceæ; habitat, Central America and West Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, 1 to 2 fluidounces (4 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent, styptic, and vernifuge. The common name of the herb is derived from the property which the leaves have of checking capillary hemorrhage when bound on a recent wound. Given on an empty stomach it acts as a very prompt tænicide. It is also used with benefit as an injection in vaginal leucorrhœa. Printed matter containing full information will be forwarded upon application.

BANANA ROOT.

Musa sapientum (Lin.); *part employed, the root; natural order, Musaceæ; habitat, cultivated everywhere in the tropics.*

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Banana root is said to have valuable alterative properties, and is used in the treatment of strumous affections. Clinical facts, however, establishing the scope and limits of its utility, are wanting.

BAYCURU.

Statice brasiliensis (Boissier); part employed, the root; natural order, *Plumbaginaceæ*; habitat, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Baycuru is one of the most powerful astringents in the vegetable kingdom. Although but recently introduced from Brazil and Buenos Ayres, where it has long been held in high repute, it has attracted much attention from the profession, and at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Conference in Dublin some very flattering testimony was adduced in its favor. It may be used for all the purposes for which kino and catechu are employed, but its special indication is as an application to aphthous and ulcerative affections of the mouth and pharynx, to ulcers and scrofulous sores and as an injection in leucorrhœa. By the natives it is considered an unfailing remedy in all kinds of enlargements and glandular swellings. Literature containing detailed information sent on application.

BEARSFOOT.

Polymnia Uredalia, Linne: Common names, *Leaf Cup*, *Yellow Leaf Cup*; part employed, the root, natural order, *Compositæ*; habitat, *United States*.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 3 minims (0.2 C. c.), every three hours, gradually increased till some effect is manifested in the system.

Solid extract; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (grm. 0.03 to .06.).

Bezoated ointment.

Pressed herb: infusion, 1 oz. to the pint; dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).

Properties.—Bearsfoot is highly esteemed by some as a remedy in enlargement of the spleen, the result of malaria, "ague cake." For this purpose it should be employed in the form of an ointment, which may be prepared from the fluid extract as per formula given below. Internally it is said to be stimulant, tonic and seecrulant. Is recommended in atonic states of the system when it is desirable to increase nutrition and waste, as in rheumatism, enlarged spleen, scrofula, etc. It has been used with great success in rheumatism, rarely failing to effect a cure. The ointment may be used with assured success in enlarged and sore liver, sore throat, pain in the chest. In sore and inflamed breast of lying-in women it gives prompt relief, decreasing the inflammation, and causing the caked condition of the breast to disappear; but if too long used it will dry up the milk. Cases of severe lumbago and severe spinal irritation were promptly relieved by a few applications of the ointment. It seems to combine valuable discutient and anodyne properties, particularly in glandular enlargements.*

FORMULA FOR BEARSFOOT OINTMENT.

P. D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Hog's lard, 1 pound.

Mix. Place over a fire and keep hot for twenty minutes, stirring thoroughly; then set aside to cool, when the liquid may be poured off.

Rub the ointment over the enlarged organ twice a day before the fire. If any dyscrasia exists, it should be corrected.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM, Pursh.

Synonyms. *Mountain Grape*, *Oregon Grape*; part employed, the root; natural order, *Berberidaceæ*; habitat, *Pacific slope, United States*.

Preparations.†—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.), three or four times a day.

Pil. *Berberis aquifolium* ext., 3 grs; dose, 1 to 2 pills.

Pil. *Berberis* comp. (*Berberis aquifolium* ext. 2 grs., *cascara sagrada* ext. 1 gr.); dose, 1 to 2 pills.

Solid extract; dose, 2 to 6 grs. (grm. 0.13 to 0.4.).

Powdered extract; dose, 2 to 6 grs. (grm. 0.13 to 0.4.).

Malt extract with *Berberis aquifolium*; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms.

Malt extract with *cascara sagrada* and *Berberis aquifolium*; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C. c.).

Properties.—This agent has been highly recommended as an alterative and tonic. In constitutional syphilis and in scrofulous complaints its use is attended with good results. Salt rheum, pityriasis, psoriasis, and other cutaneous diseases of like type often yield to its influence in a remarkable manner. A full report with regard to its virtues will be found in our "Working Bulletin" for the investigation of *Berberis aquifolium*, which will be mailed upon application.

FORMULA FOR SYRUP OF BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.

P. D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract. 2 fluidounces.
Simple Syrup, 14 fluidounces.

Mix. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

* Dr. J. W. Pruitt, in the Eclectic Medical Journal, July and October, 1883.

† See article on "Cascara Cordial."

BOLDOA FRAGRANS, Gay.

Synonyms, Peumus Boldus, Molina; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Monimiaceæ; habitat, Chili.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves. Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.065 to 0.25 C. c.), gradually increased.

Properties.—By virtue of its essential oil it acts as a stimulant; antiseptic, anthelmintic, employed chiefly as a tonic. Especially valuable in atonic dyspepsia. In blenorhagia and chronic catarrh of the bladder it has been found useful. In France it has been employed especially in cases where there had existed chronic hepatic torpor, and in cases of atony of various organs where quinine could not be tolerated. Large doses produce emesis, and act as an irritant to the bowels. An illustrated "Working Bulletin" mailed upon application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF BOLDO (UNOFFICIAL).

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	3 fluidounces.
Strong Alcohol.....	13 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1 3 C. c.).	

BURDOCK SEED.

Lappa officinalis, Allioni; synonyms, semen barbanæ; barbane, (Fr.); Klettensamen, (Ger.); part employed, the seed; natural order, Compositæ; habitat, everywhere in the temperate zone.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the seed. Dose, as a tonic, ten to thirty minims (6 to 2 C. c.); as an alternative, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.), well diluted, half an hour before meal.

Properties.—According to Dr. Reiter, of Pittsburg, burdock seed, used in the form of a tincture, is a valuable alternative, having almost a specific effect in curing certain chronic skin diseases. The remedy must be persisted in for months, if necessary, but he is confident that the most obstinate case of psoriasis will yield to it, and that the cure will generally be permanent. He finds it very useful in dyspepsia, and, indeed, regards it as essentially an alternative stomachic, improving all the nutritive, secretive and assimilative functions. A reprint of Dr. Reiter's article sent free on application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF BURDOCK SEED.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	3 fluidounces.
Strong Alcohol.....	8 fluidounces.
Water	4 fluidounces.
M. Dose, one to four fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).	

CALIFORNIA LAUREL.

Umbellularia californica, Nuttall; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Lauraceæ; habitat, Pacific slope, United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, from 10 to 30 minims (65 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug, indigenous to California, was first brought to the notice of the profession by Dr. L. Mann. Dr. Mann recommends it highly in nervous headaches, cerebro-spinal meningitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, atonic diarrhæa, and bilious colic. Printed matter containing further information will be forwarded upon application.

CARNAUBA.

Copernicia cerifera, Martius; synonym, Corypha cerifera, Arruda; part employed, the root; natural order, Palmæ; habitat, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 1 C. c.).

Properties.—Carnauba is classed as an alternative. It is used in Brazil for the same purposes for which sarsaparilla, stillingia, etc., are employed with us. It is, however, regarded as a more pronounced alternative than these drugs, and may be substituted for them with advantage.

CAROBA.

Jacaranda procera, Sprengel; synonym, Cybistax antisiphilitica, Martius; part employed, the leaflets; natural order, Bignoniaceæ; habitat, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Alternative, diuretic, sudorific and tonic. Hence its value in the treatment of syphilis in all its forms. The Caroba may be combined with iodide of potassium with good results, in cases distinguished by pains in the limbs. Its principal effect seems to be directed to the cure of old syphilitic ulcers, to which it may be applied topically, in addition to internal treatment. For further information please refer to our illustrated "Working Bulletin" on Folia Carobæ, which will be mailed free upon application.

CASCARA AMARGA.

Picramnia (sp. indetermined); synonym, *Honduras Bark*; part employed, the bark; natural order, *Terebinthaceae*; habitat, Mexico.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).
Powdered extract; dose, 5 to 10 grs. (0.33 to 0.65 gm.).

Properties.—Several years ago the attention of the profession was called to the value of cascara amarga in the treatment of constitutional syphilis, by Prof. A. Atkinson, of Baltimore. Subsequent reports from various quarters confirm his favorable testimony, and the recent discovery in the drug of a large quantity of an alkaloid principle renders it highly probable that it really deserves the credit which has been given it. It has been employed with most satisfactory results in cases that have resisted all the ordinary remedies, and it may be used to advantage in combination with the usual mercurial treatment. It should be given in teaspoonful doses three times a day for at least a month, in obstinate cases, if it does not sooner effect a cure. For further information see our "Working Bulletin" on Cascara amarga, which will be mailed free on application.

CEDRON SEED.

Simaba Cedron, Planch; part employed, the seeds; natural order, *Simarubaceae*; habitat, Central and South America.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, from 1 to 8 minims (.06 to .5 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug, introduced by us from New Grenada, has been long valued in Central America and adjacent countries as a remedy for the bite of serpents and insects. It has also been found useful in intermittent fevers, spasm of the stomach and bowels, and dyspeptic affections. Dr. Guier has used it effectually in case of poisoning by the bite of a serpent, and in cholera morbus, colic, and neuralgia of the face. Dr. F. B. Thompson (London) found it useful in gout. Dr. Purple, of New York, has found it useful in intermittent fever, and believes it to be a valuable antiperiodic. It appears to have similar qualities to quassia, to which it is allied botanically. For serpent bites it is recommended to administer the fluid extract in 6 drop doses, and to dress the bite with the fluid extract. It is rarely necessary to repeat the dose.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL.

Prepared from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, R. Brown, *semen gynocardiæ, chaulmoogra seed*; natural order, *Bixaceæ*; habitat, *Malayan Peninsula*; synonym, *ol. gynocardiæ*.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C. c.), gradually increased to the limits of toleration.
Capsules, Chaulmoogra oil, 10 minims.

The inhabitants of southeastern Asia have long held this oil to be an agent of great value as an alternative tonic, or in the treatment of such affections as are most benefited by remedies combining these properties, as scrofula, skin diseases of a chronic sealy variety, and rheumatism. It was the reports of its action in that country which led to its introduction into England and subsequently into the United States, where during the past three years it has been subjected to a somewhat exhaustive trial. The chief experimenter in England is Dr. William Murrell, the well-known physiological therapist. Dr. Murrell was induced from a study of its properties, to test its value in consumption. The result as deduced from a series of upwards of a hundred tabulated cases, while affording very little hope of permanent improvement in this disease, demonstrated very clearly the possession of alternative tonic properties, and subsequent trials in scrofula have very thoroughly established its value in this affection. The most prominent effects of chaulmoogra oil have, however, been observed in its employment in leprosy, psoriasis, eczema and allied skin affections. It has, indeed, been pronounced by competent authorities to be by all odds the most successful agent yet employed in leprosy, a number of cures of this affection, hitherto supposed to be incurable, being credited to its employment. In leprosy, psoriasis and eczema it is given internally as well as applied locally. As an external application it is also valuable in the form of a liniment in rheumatic arthritis, rheumatoid affections, sprains, sciatica, etc. It, indeed, promises to be a very valuable addition to stimulating and anodyne embrocations. Physicians desirous of testing Chaulmoogra oil will be furnished on application with our "Working Bulletin," containing a full resumé of the literature on the subject.

CHEKAN.

Eugenia chequen, Hooker and Arnatt. Synonyms, *Myrtus Chekan*, *Molina*; *Cheken*, *Chequen*, *Aroyan*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Myrtaceæ*; habitat, *Chili*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug is introduced as a remedy in chronic catarrhal inflammation of the respiratory mucous lining. Dr. William Murrell, of London, especially commends it in winter cough, that annoying and intractable affection of elderly people. Dr. Dessauer, chief of staff of the German hospital, of Valparaiso, speaks very highly of its effects in the purulent form of bronchitis, and the testimony of others who have tested its virtues, tends to establish it as a valuable addition to the list of remedies in chronic bronchitis. We publish a "Working Bulletin" on this drug which will be mailed to any physician on application.

CHEWSTICK.

Gouania domingensis (Lin.); part employed, the bark; natural order, *Rhamnaceæ*; habitat, West Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—This is a light and grateful aromatic, bitter tonic, useful in cases of debility, and as a stomachic in feeble digestion. Used for a gargle, which is at once astringent and soothing in its effect. Employed as a mouth-wash in cases of salivation, or other diseases of the gums, or as a dentifrice, imparting tone to the gums, it may be used diluted with water.

CHINESE TEA.

Camellia Thea, Link. Synonyms, *Camellia theifera*, Grif.; *Thé*, Fr.; *Thee*, Ger.; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Ternstroemiaceæ*; habitat, Eastern Asia.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C. c.).

Solid extract of the leaves; dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

Properties.—Well known as a sustaining and restorative agent, producing its effects chiefly through the caffeine it contains. It is decidedly astringent, and in China is employed (mixed with vinegar) as a remedy for diarrhoea. The fluid extract is a valuable remedy in nervous headaches, and exerts a remarkable influence as a restorative in all conditions of fatigue and exhaustion. It is one of the best antidotes in cases of opium poisoning, and it is believed that it may aid victims of the opium habit to free themselves from its bondage. Diluted with water it may also be employed as an astringent gargle or wash. More detailed information in printed form mailed upon application.

COCAINE.

*The active principle of Erythroxylon Coca, Lamarck.**

Preparations.—Cocaine alkaloid, pure in crystals.

Cocaine hydrobromate, pure in crystals.

Cocaine muriate, pure in crystals.

Cocaine citrate, four-per-cent. solution.

Cocaine hydrobromate, four-per-cent. solution.

Cocaine muriate, two- and four-per-cent. solutions.

Cocaine salicylate, four-per-cent. solution.

Hypodermic tablet, Cocaine hydrochlorate (muriate) $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Oleate cocaine, five-per-cent.

Pills cocaine hydrobromate (muriate), 1-16 and 1-8 grain.

Tablet triturate Cocaine hydrobromate, 1-16 and 1-8 grain.

Tablet triturate Cocaine hydrochlorate (muriate), 1-16 and 1-8 grain.

Dose of salts of cocaine: Internally, 1-8 to 1 grain (grm. 0.08 to 0.065), or more may be given, according to the effect desired.

Properties.—Cocaine is the principal alkaloid of the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, a shrub growing wild and extensively cultivated in South America, especially in Peru and Bolivia.* The remarkable discovery was made in 1884, that a solution of the muriate applied to the conjunctiva of the eye produces anesthesia of that sensitive membrane, and subsequent experiments have demonstrated its apparently universal applicability as a local anæsthetic in all cases in which such an agent is indicated. In ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, gynecology, in genito-urinary and dental surgery, in the great variety of minor surgical procedures, even in some of the major surgical operations, cocaine and its salts have clearly proven their inestimable utility. Scarcely less important are the therapeutic uses of these salts dependent on their absorption into the circulation. Their sustaining influence in conditions of nervous exhaustion gives them a high rank among the remedies at our command, in the treatment of the opium and alcohol habits. They also prove very useful in the vomiting of pregnancy, in seasickness, and in some forms of nervous headache.

We have prepared two pamphlets on cocaine, one entitled "Cocaine in Dental Surgery," and the other "Reports on the Application of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine in Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology, Gynecology, Genito-Urinary, Nasal, Dental and General Surgery; Compiled from Medical Literature," either or both of which will be forwarded, gratis to any physician, druggist or dentist on application.

COCKLEBUR.

Xanthium strumarium, Linné. Synonyms, *Clot-weed*, *Clot-bur*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Compositæ*; habitat, United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Properties. Cocklebur has long been held in high repute as a domestic remedy in bites of poisonous insects, and venomous serpents, given freely internally and applied locally to the wound. It is an active styptic, and is used internally in the hæmorrhagic diathesis and in purpura hæmorrhagica. In epistaxis and in post partum hæmorrhage it has been employed as an injection with prompt relief.

*See article "Erythroxylon Coca."

COFFEE.

Coffea arabica, Linné. Synonyms, *Café*, Fr.; *Kaffee*, Ger.; *Café*, Span.; part employed, the seeds; natural order, *Cinchonaceæ*; habitat, Arabia and East and West Indies.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the roasted seed; dose, 1-4 to 1 drachm (1 to 4 C. c.).
Fluid extract of the green berry; dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachms (2 to 6 C. c.).
Caffeine citrate, crystals; dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.2 gm.).
Granular effervescent caffeine and potassium bromide, each drachm containing 1 grain of the former and 5 grains of the latter.
Granular effervescent caffeine citrate, each drachm containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Pill caffeine citrate, 1 grain.
Tablet triturate caffeine, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 grain.
Tablet triturate caffeine citrate, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 grain.

Properties.—The fluid extract of the roasted seed is prepared from freshly roasted Java coffee, and is intended principally for flavoring purposes in making syrup of coffee for soda water, etc. It is also of use as an antidote to the narcotic effects of alcohol and opium, for which purpose it is very convenient for the pharmacist. Medicinally, the action of coffee is directed principally to the nervous system. It has been used with success in the treatment of various nervous disorders, sick headache, whooping cough, hysterical affections and as a palliative in spasmodic asthma, cholera, cholera infantum, obstinate chronic diarrhœa, croup and calculus nephritis. More detailed information in printed form upon application.

FORMULA FOR SYRUP COFFEE.

P., D. & Co.'s fluid extract coffee, two fluidounces. Hot syrup, fourteen fluidounces. Mix.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, Linné.

Lily of the Valley; synonyms, *Muguet*, Fr.; *Maiblumen*, Ger.; parts employed, flowers, herb, root; natural order, *Liliaceæ*; habitat, North temperate zone.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).
Fluid extract of the flowers; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).
Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).
Convallamarin—a glucoside; dose, 1-12 grain (0.005 Gm.).
Pill convallamarin, 1-12 grain.
Tablet triturate convallamarin, 1-50 grain.

Properties.—The very unusual interest excited by our introduction of this drug to the notice of the American medical profession, and the extent of the trial to which it has been subjected, is very convincing evidence of the necessity for some such substitute for digitalis as it purports to be, viz., an agent which, while lowering the frequency and increasing the tone of the heart-beat to the same if not to a greater degree than digitalis, is at the same time devoid of the dangers which are inseparable from the use of that drug.

Convallaria Majalis had for many years been highly esteemed as a domestic remedy by the peasants of sections of Russia, but it was not until the year 1880 that its virtues first attracted the attention of the medical profession. It that year Troitsky and Bojoyavelensky published the results of a long series of physiological experiments made by them on sparrows, fowls and pups. The reports excited much interest, and the therapeutical conclusions drawn from them were enthusiastically endorsed by the results of the use of the drug in the clinics of Professor Botkin, the great Russian therapist. These reports were translated from the Russian periodicals containing them, by Dr. Ralph D'Arý, of Michigan, who supplemented the observations by experiments, physiological and therapeutical, made by himself. Immediately on the receipt of these reports, we succeeded in securing a small stock of the drug, which we supplied gratuitously, according to our custom, to such physicians desiring to put it to the test as would agree to furnish us with reports of their results, favorable or otherwise. Many, also, attracted by the remarkable claims made by the eminent Russians, secured our preparation of the drug from such druggists as we had supplied with it, and the consequence was a more early and thorough trial than is usually accorded a drug newly introduced. The reports of these trials have for some time been occupying a considerable space in current periodical literature. Any synopsis of them would, of course, be impossible within our present limits. Suffice it to say, however, that they are singularly unanimous in confirmations of the claims made by the Russian gentlemen referred to.

To those desiring fuller information we shall be pleased to furnish, *gratis*, on application, our "Working Bulletin" and reprints of other articles which have appeared on the subject, and notably those by Dr. Ralph D'Arý, of Michigan, E. P. Hurd, of Massachusetts, and Beverly Robinson, of New York.

We desire here to mention the fact that our preparations are made from the most carefully gathered and selected drug, and is that which has been universally employed by the gentlemen who have furnished the profession with the fullest reports of its action.

CORN SILK.

Zea Mays, Linné. *Synonym*, *Stigmata Maidis*; *part employed*, the green pistils; *natural order*, Gramineæ; *habitat*, everywhere cultivated.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the green pistils; dose, from 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).
Wine of Corn Silk; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidounce (15 to 30 C. c.), each fl. oz. represents 120 grains Corn Silk.
Syrup of Corn Silk; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidounce (15 to 30 C. c.), each fl. oz. represents 120 grains Corn Silk.

Properties.—This article has lately been very highly spoken of as a demulcent and diuretic in catarrhal inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. Cases are reported by Dr. Dassum, in "*Union Médicale*," in which the urine exhibited a strong ammoniacal odor, with heavy morbid deposits, which were speedily relieved by the administration of corn silk. The use of the drug in this country has corroborated the favorable opinion conceived of it in France. The following note is taken from the 15th edition of the United States Dispensatory, p. 1506: "Attention has been called by Prof. Castor, of Montpellier, to the diuretic properties of the stigmata of the maize. Although testimony to the contrary has been given, the evidence is so strong as to demand further trial. The stigmata, or silk, should be taken when the tassel has well shed its pollen. It is said to yield 20 to 30 per cent. of watery extract, of which half a drachm or more may be given daily in dropsy. Dr. Vauthier affirms that the active principle is *maizenic acid* and that the remedy is especially valuable in uric or phosphatic gravel." Our "*Working Bulletin*," containing interesting clinical reports of the therapeutic properties of stigmata maidis, will be mailed free on application.

DAMIANA.

Turnera microphylla, DeCandolle; *synonym*, *Turnera aphrodisiaca*, L. F. Ward; *part employed*, the leaves and tops; *natural order*, Turneraceæ, *habitat*, California and Mexico.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).
Solid extract of the leaves; dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grm.).
Powdered extract of the leaves; dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grm.).
Pill Damiana ext., 3 grs.; dose, 1 to 3.
Pill Phosphorus, nux vomica and damiana, (phosphorus, 1-100 gr., ext. nux vomica, 1-8 gr., ext. damiana, 2 grs.); dose, 1 pill.
Glycerole damiana, phosphorus and nux vomica; dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).
Elixir damiana; each fluidounce represents 2 drachms of the genuine damiana leaves.
Elixir damiana, iron and phosphorus; each fluidounce contains the medicinal virtues of 60 grains damiana, true; 8 grains iron pyrophosphate, 4-100 grain phosphorus.
Elixir damiana with phosphorus, nux vomica and iron; each fluidounce contains 60 minims fluid extract damiana, 4-100 grain phosphorus, 8 grains nux vomica, 8 grains pyrophosphate iron.
Elixir damiana, phosphorus and nux vomica; each fluidounce contains 60 minims fluid extract damiana, 8 grains nux vomica, 4-100 grain phosphorus.
Elixir pepsin, damiana, phosphorus and nux vomica; each fluidounce contains 8 grains saccharated pepsin, U. S. P., 60 minims fluid extract damiana, 4-100 grain phosphorus, 8 grains nux vomica.

Properties.—Damiana is a small mint-like plant, bearing a yellowish-white, fragrant flower, growing near the western coast of Mexico. It had long enjoyed a local reputation as a stimulant tonic of the sexual apparatus among the natives of its habitat, before it attracted the attention of the profession of this country, through our introduction of it several years ago. Besides its peculiar action on the sexual appetite and function, it is a general tonic, somewhat cathartic and slightly cholagogue. The mid-wives and women of loose morals, of western Mexico, also attribute emmenagogue properties to it. A proprietary medicine of which damiana is the base, is very extensively employed by them and the literature accompanying the nostrum extols its efficacy for the various purposes indicated, in terms which seem well-nigh extravagant. The drug has for several years been before the profession of this country, and although it has been employed somewhat empirically, the results, are, in the main, corroborative of the claims made for it by the natives of its habitat. It unquestionably possesses aphrodisiac properties, and we would suggest that it is of sufficient importance to warrant its thorough physiological investigation. Our "*Working Bulletin*" on damiana, containing a full collection of the literature on the subject, will be mailed gratuitously to any physician applying for the same.

DITA BARK.

Alstonia scholaris, R. Br. *Synonyms*, *Ecorce de dita*, Fr.; *Ditarinde*, Ger.; *part employed*, the bark; *natural order*, Apocynaceæ; *habitat*, East Indies, Western Africa.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, from 2 to 8 minims (0.13 to 0.5 C. c.).

Properties.—In India and the Philippine Islands, Dita bark is regarded as a valuable anti-periodic and tonic. It has even been pronounced a perfect substitute for cinchona bark and quinine, and it may prove useful in some cases of remittent and intermittent fever which do not yield to the ordinary remedies. Waring says that it has proved valuable in chronic diarrhoea and in the advanced stages of dysentery. It

is also prescribed during convalescence from fevers, etc., and is no doubt a valuable general tonic. Literature containing further information mailed upon application.

DUBOISIA.

Duboisia myoporoides, R. Br. Part employed, the leaves; natural order, Salpiglossidæ, Solanaceæ; habitat, Australia.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 C. c.).
Solid extract, assayed; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016 to 0.033 grm.).
Duboisine sulphate; dose, 1-100 to 1-50 grain (0.0006 to 0.0013 grm.).

Properties.—This drug has been established as an efficient substitute for atropine as a mydriatic, and in the form of the solid extract and of the alkaloid duboisine, identical, it appears, with hyoscyamine, is now largely employed for that purpose in the practice of ophthalmology. The fluid extract has been prepared to meet the demand for a preparation of the drug adopted to internal administration. Its constitutional effects are similar to those of henbane or stramonium, and it may be employed internally for all the purposes for which those drugs are prescribed. It has been found useful in relieving night sweats vesical tenesmus, etc. Literature containing further information mailed upon application.

ELEPHANT'S FOOT.

Elephantopus tomentosus, Linne. Part employed, the herb; natural order, Compositæ; habitat, Middle and Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Diaphoretic, expectorant, and, in large doses, emetic. It is introduced on the authority of Dr. Newlon, of Kansas, who reports excellent results from its use as an expectorant. Dr. J. L. Hiers of Dunbarton, S. C., claims it to be almost a specific anti-rheumatic. We should be pleased to receive reports of the results following the exhibition of this agent at the hands of the profession.

FORMULA FOR SYRUP OF ELEPHANTOPUS.

P. D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract..... 4 fluidounces.
Hot Syrup..... 12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

EPHEDRA ANTISYPHILITICA, C. A. Meyer.

Synonyms, *Teamster's tea*, *Canutillo*, *Tepopote*, etc.; part employed, the twigs; natural order, Gnetaceæ; habitat, Mexico and the adjacent portions of the United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the twigs; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).*

Properties.—This plant, under the Spanish names "Canutillo" and "Tepopote," and the English name, "Whorehouse Tea," has long been familiar to the residents of Arizona and the adjacent country as a remedy in venereal affections. It is now for the first time regularly placed before the profession. It seems to be especially indicated as a remedy for gonorrhoea.

ERYTHROXYLON COCA, Lamarck.

Synonyms, *Coca*, *Cuca*, *Cochuco*, *Hayo*, *Ipado*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Erythroxylaceæ; habitat, South America.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves, U. S. P.; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Pil. coca ext. 3 gr.; dose, 3 to 8.

Solid extract; dose, 10 to 25 grs. (grm. 0.65 to 1.6.).

Powdered extract; dose, 10 to 25 grs. (grm. 0.65 to 1.6.).

Elixir coca; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.); each fluidounce represents 120 grains.

Elixir native coca, Lorini; an elixir of Bolivian coca leaves prepared exclusively for Parke, Davis & Co., in the locality where they are grown, from leaves freshly gathered; dose, 1 fluidounce after meals; each fluidounce represents 60 grains fresh native coca leaves.

Wine of coca; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.); each fluidounce represents 60 grains.

Wine of coca and beef; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.); each fluidounce represents 60 grains coca and 2 ounces of beef.

Wine of coca, beef and iron; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.); each fluidounce represents 60 grains of coca, 2 ounces of beef, and 4 grains of iron and ammon. cit.

Cocaine alkaloid and salts; see article "Cocaine."

Pressed herb; infusion, 2 drachms to the pint of boiling water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint, taken hot and as a beverage.

Properties.—According to Dr. Weddell, coca produces a gently excitant effect, with an indisposi-

* This dose is subject to revision on a more extended trial of the preparation.

tion to sleep; in these respects resembling tea and coffee. It is asserted to support the strength for a considerable time in the absence of food; but it does not supply the place of nutriment, and probably, in this respect also, acts like the two substances referred to. Weddell states that persons unused to it are liable to unpleasant effects from its abuse, and he has known instances of hallucinations apparently resulting from this cause. In large quantities it is said to produce a general excitation of the circulatory and nervous systems, imparting increased vigor to the muscles as well as to the intellect, with an indescribable feeling of satisfaction, amounting, sometimes, to a species of delirium; and, what is more singular, if true, this state of exaltation is asserted not to be followed by any feeling of languor or depression. Much interest has been aroused in this drug by the reports of its efficacy in the treatment of the opium and alcoholic habits. Well authenticated instances are now numerous in which its use has been successful in relieving the depression following the suppression of these stimulants, and which is the great obstacle in the correction of the depraved taste. Our "Working Bulletin" on Coca will be mailed to any physician on application.

EUCALYPTUS.

Eucalyptus globulus, Labil. Synonyms, Australian Blue Gum Tree, Fever Tree, Iron Bark, Woolly Butt; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Myrtaceæ; habitat, Australia.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves, U. S. P : dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

Pil. eucalyptus comp. (eucalyptus ext., 1 gr., ext. Canadian hemp, ½ gr., sanguinaria, 1-8 gr.); dose, one pill.

Pil. eucalyptus extract, 2 grs.: dose, 1 to 4 pills.

Solid extract; dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 grm.).

Powdered extract; dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 grm.).

Elixir eucalyptus comp.: dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C. c.); each fluidounce represents: eucalyptus, 15 grs., licorice, 15 grs., wild cherry, 16 grs., dandelion, 20 grs., gentian, 4 grs., syrup yerba santa, 30 minims.

Oil of eucalyptus; 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.25 C. c.).

Soluble elastic capsule Eucalyptus oil; 5 minims in oil sweet almond, 5 minims; dose, one capsule.

Hard filled capsule Eucalyptus oil; 5 minims in olive oil, 5 minims; dose, one capsule.

Inhalant Eucalyptus, No. 7 of P., D. & Co.'s series of inhalants (oil Eucalyptus, 1 fluidrachm; Inhalant No. 1 (neutral oil) 1 fluidounce).

Lozenges eucalyptus, containing ext. eucalyptus, 3 grs., ext. licorice, 1 gr.

Properties.—The medicinal value of this comparatively new remedy is now so well recognized that in the late revision of the United States Pharmacopœia the drug was added to the list of the materia medica. It is stimulant, aphrodisiac, antispasmodic, and eminently antiseptic in its action. It is recommended in the treatment of intermittents, especially in those chronic varieties in which quinine has failed; also in septic fevers, diphtheria, etc. As an antispasmodic it is useful in asthma, but its chief uses depend upon its antiseptic character. Thus it is employed in the treatment of foetid breath, ulcers (syphilitic and otherwise), purulent catarrhal affections of the bladder, urethra and vagina, spongy and bleeding gums, etc. In chronic or subacute bronchitis the remedy may often be employed with advantage, especially when there is a tendency to spasm. A favorite combination with some physicians in these cases is eucalyptus with yerba santa. In subacute or chronic inflammation of the genito-urinary organs eucalyptus exerts a very salutary influence. Like licorice, eucalyptus has the power of covering the bitter taste of quinine, etc., and it may be sometimes prescribed with reference to this property. Externally, suitably diluted, the fluid extract is employed also as a disinfectant lotion in gangrenous or foetid suppuration, foul ulcers and offensive discharges of all kinds, and as a stimulant, antiseptic application in certain chronic skin diseases.

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	1 fluidounce.
Hot water	9 fluidounces.

Mix and strain. Use as an injection.

EULACHON OIL.

Preparations.—The pure oil obtained from the entire fish. Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.). Emulsion eulachon oil, 50 per cent. oil; dose, for an adult, ½ fluidounce (15 C. c.) 3 or 4 times a day.

Properties.—Eulachon oil is procured from a small fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*, Girard) which abounds in the rivers of British Columbia, and is commonly known in that region by its Indian name, eulachon, or oolachon (spelled also oolachan, houlachan, hoolakins, etc.). From the large amount of oil which this fish contains, it has obtained the name also of candlefish. Eulachon oil is employed medicinally as a substitute for cod-liver oil, and it is said to be equally as efficacious in promoting nutrition in scrofulous and tuberculous subjects. It is less disagreeable in flavor than cod-liver oil, and may be administered in the same doses and forms of combination. Further printed information mailed upon application.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA, *Linne*.

Synonyms, Pill-bearing spurge, snake weed, cat's hair, etc.; part employed, the herb; natural order, Euphorbiaceæ; habitat, Australia, West Indies, etc.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—This herb is becoming a favorite domestic remedy in Australia, where it is a common roadside weed. It is regarded as an infallible remedy for colds, coughs, bronchial affections, in short all diseases of the respiratory tract; but it is more especially esteemed for the prompt and complete relief it is said to give to sufferers from asthma. A "Working Bulletin" on *Euphorbia pilulifera* will be forwarded upon application.

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	1 fluidounce.
Hot water.....	15 fluidounces.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce (15 C. c.).

EVENING PRIMROSE.

Enothera biennis, Linne. Part employed, the flowering tops; natural order, Onagraceæ; habitat, United States and Canada.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the herb and flowers; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Glycerole evening primrose, each fluidounce represents 120 grains; dose 2 fluidrachms (8 C. c.).

Properties.—Prof. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, has employed this remedy successfully in more than twenty cases of asthma, associated with gastric irritability. He says that from his own clinical observations he regards it as a mild but efficient sedative to nervous sensibility, acting more especially upon the pneumogastric nerve. Hence its adaptation to the treatment of such cases of respiratory or gastric trouble as involve a morbid sensitiveness either in the laryngeal, pulmonary or gastric branches of that nerve, whether of an acute or chronic character. It is certainly worthy of a further trial in the treatment of such affections as whooping cough, spasmodic asthma and certain morbidly sensitive conditions of the stomach, interfering with a healthy digestion. It may be used in the form of an infusion or fluid extract. The dose of the former is from one to two teaspoonfuls; of the latter, 20 to 30 minims, every three, four or six hours, as the case may require.

In the form of an ointment or decoction, Evening Primrose has been found very efficacious in curing tetter, milk scald and other cutaneous affections of infants. It has also proved of value as an application to ulcers. Further information in printed form furnished on application.

FORMULA FOR OINTMENT OF EVENING PRIMROSE.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	4 fluidounces.
Lard.....	1 pound.

Heat the lard till melted, add the fluid extract, and stir till cold.

DECOCTION OF EVENING PRIMROSE.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract....	1 fluidounce.
Hot water.....	1 pint.

Dose, one fluidounce (30 C. c.).

GARRYA LEAVES.

Garrya Fremontii, Torrey; synonym, California fever bush; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Cornaceæ; habitat, California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, from 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Garrya is known to the ranchmen and wood-choppers of California as "The California Fever Bush." The leaves have an intense, persistent, bitter taste resembling the after-taste of a good specimen of Cinchona bark. They have been used as a cure for chills and fever since the occupation of California by Americans. Dr. Q. C. Smith, of Cloverdale, Cal., says concerning this drug: "I consider Garrya leaves a valuable remedy, deserving of notice by the medical world, and simply invaluable as a remedy for remittent fevers, chills, etc., and other malarial ailments." He reports cases which resisted the ordinary treatment, but which yielded promptly to Garrya. The drug contains a bitter alkaloid which closely resembles quinine in its physiological and therapeutical action. As a tonic, Garrya is valuable in chronic diseases connected with debility, such as scrofula, hemorrhages, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, etc.

GOA POWDER.

Pulvis Ararobæ; synonyms, Arariba, Po' de Balua. The source from which chrysarobin, commonly called chrysophanic acid, is derived. It is obtained from a tree (Andira Araroba, Aguiar.) indigenous to Brazil.

Properties.—The properties of this drug depend on its large proportion of chrysarobin, reaching fully eighty per cent. of its weight, which makes it of great value in the treatment of ringworm, psoriasis, and other skin diseases. It is used in the form of ointment (40 grains to the ounce), or in the form of paste, made with vinegar or lemon juice. Further printed information mailed on application.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA, *Nuttall.*

Synonym, Hardy Grindelia; part employed, the leaves and flowering tops; natural order, Compositæ; habitat, California.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves and flowering tops; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).
 Fluid extract Grindelia compound; eighteen fluidounces imperial represent: grindelia, 12 ozs., senna and rhubarb, 3 ozs. each. Efficacious in the treatment of asthma where there is a torpid condition of the bowels, upon which asthmatic attacks are frequently immediately dependent. Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).
 Glycerole (Grindelia robusta; each fluidounce represents 120 grains. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).
 Solid extract; dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.33 to 1 grm.).
 Elixir (Grindelia robusta; each fluidounce represents 2 drachms of grindelia robusta; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (6 to 15 C. c.).
 Pil. ext. Grindelia robusta, 3 grs.; dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Properties.—Attention was first called to the therapeutic value of *Grindelia robusta* by Dr. W. P. Gibbons, of Alameda, Cal. Believing that a remedy which in the hands of so acute an observer had produced such remarkable results deserved to be better known, we prepared a fluid extract according to the method recommended by Dr. Gibbons, and thus brought the remedy within the reach of physicians in the Eastern States. It is mainly through this action on our part that "the medicine," to quote the U. S. Dispensatory, 15th edition, "has gradually worked its way into favor," so that it now holds a place in the United States Pharmacopœia. As a local application, Grindelia has been employed with asserted advantage in burns, vaginitis, genito-urinary catarrh, etc., applied either in the form of a poultice or in a solution. We may add that in California, Grindelia is regarded as a specific in the treatment of poisoning by *Rhus toxicodendron*.

From the last edition of the U. S. Dispensatory we quote the following account of the therapeutic properties of the drug: "Its chief use has been in asthma and bronchitis; is especially valuable in the latter complaint when there is much dyspnoea and a distinct tendency to bronchial spasm. The drug, however, also stimulates the bronchial mucous membrane, and it may be confidently exhibited in chronic bronchitis, especially of the aged. It has been employed with asserted success in whooping cough. Its active principles appear to be excreted by the kidneys; hence, large doses sometimes produce renal irritation, and in chronic catarrh of the bladder, good has been effected by its stimulant influence upon the mucous membrane of the viscus. Our "Working Bulletin" upon this drug mailed upon application.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA, *Dunal.*

Synonym, Ague Weed; part employed, the herb; natural order, Compositæ; habitat, Western plains to Rocky Mountains, United States.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C. c.).
 Solid extract; dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.26 to 0.5 Gm.).

Properties.—*Grindelia squarrosa* is a drug of comparatively recent introduction. It was claimed by its introducer, the late Dr. Bundy, to exert a peculiar influence in splenic enlargement due to malarial infection (ague cake). Experience seems to have substantiated these claims to a very great degree. It has also been found very useful in chronic rheumatic affections. Our "Working Bulletin" upon this drug mailed upon application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE GRINDELIA SQUARROSA (UNOFFICIAL).

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	4 fluidounces.
Alcohol, 75 per cent.....	12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).	

GUACO.

Mikania Guaco, Humboldt and Bonpland; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Compositæ; habitat, South America.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).
 Fluid extract guaco root; dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Guaco is probably a tonic, stimulating also the secretions. It has long been employed by the natives of South America as a preventive and cure for the bites of serpents and insects and was considered by them as anti-syphilitic. It has also been employed as a febrifuge and anthelmintic and a few years since attracted attention for its supposed prophylactic and remedial

powers in epidemic cholera and chronic diarrhœa. It has some reputation in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and atonic deafness. It has also been highly recommended in connection with local applications in gouty paroxysms.

Guaco root is regarded in Mexico as a specific in rheumatic affections.

GUARANA.

Paullinia sorbilis, Mart.; synonyms, Brazilian cocoa, pasta guarana P. G.; part employed, a preparation made from the seeds; natural order, Sapindaceæ; habitat, Brazil.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of a preparation of the seeds, U. S. P.; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.).

Elixir celery and guarana; each fluidounce representing 60 grains of each; dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).

Elixir guarana; each fluidounce representing 120 grains; dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).

Powdered extract guarana, assayed, of same therapeutic strength as the solid extract; dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

Solid extract guarana, assayed; dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

Pill guarana extract, 3 grains.

Pill Headache (lactated pepsin, 1 gr., guarana, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., sodium bicarb., 1 gr., cypripedin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.).

Properties.—The physiological effects of *Paullinia* are chiefly due to its alkaloid; and as this is identical with caffeine, the therapeutic indications for the remedy are the same as those for caffeine. The special use of *Paullinia* is in the treatment of sick headache or migraine. It is adapted to the so-called nervous form of sick headache, and is less efficient when the attacks are due to stomachal troubles. As it possesses, directly or indirectly, restorative powers, it may be employed to promote constructive metamorphosis. Administered with this view, it may be given with advantage in the convalescence from acute maladies, incipient phthisis, and in wasting diseases generally. From its astringency the remedy is useful also in chronic diarrhœas, particularly in the diarrhœa of phthisis. Literature supplied upon application.

GURJUN BALSAM.

Synonym, wood oil; an oleoresin obtained from *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*, Gaertn. and other allied species; natural order, *Dipterocarpaceæ*; habitat, East Indies and Philippine Islands.

Preparation.—Capsules, gurjun balsam, 10 minims.

Properties.—Gurjun balsam is recommended by some authorities as a substitute for balsam copaiba, in its several indications, and many reports of its successful employment in the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, and other diseases of the mucous passages, leprosy and certain skin diseases, are reported. According to the *Bull. gen. de Therapeutique*, it has been used with success in the hospitals of Paris. The following is the formula used by Dr. Vidal in the St. Louis hospital:

R	Gurjun balsam.....	3i.
	Gum Arabic.....	3i.
	Infusion of Star Anise.....	3x.

Make an emulsion. To be divided into two doses and taken immediately before meals.

Externally the oil is applied in the treatment of skin diseases in the form of an emulsion made with three parts of lime water to one of the oil, with which the affected parts are rubbed diligently twice a day, and each time for the space of two hours. Gurjun balsam is said to act more rapidly than copaiba and have no unpleasant effect on the breath. Further printed information forwarded on application.

HELIANTHELLA.

Helianthella tenuifolia, Torrey and Gray. Part employed, the root; natural order, *Compositæ*, habitat, Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—An aromatic expectorant, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, diaphoretic and in large doses emetic. Indicated in chronic bronchitis, asthma, as an expectorant in consumption and in dropsy. In the form of a syrup it has been used as an addition to cough mixtures. Dr. Newlon, of Kansas, on whose authority this remedy is introduced, reports excellent results with it in coughs and colds.

FORMULA FOR SYRUP HELIANTHELLA.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	4 fluidounces.
Hot syrup.....	12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).	

HOANG-NAN.

Strychnos malaccensis, *Benth.*; *synonym*, *Strychnos Gauthieriana*, *Pierre*; *part employed*, the bark; *natural order*, *Loganiaceæ*; *habitat*, *China*.

Preparations.—Concentrated tincture; dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 C. c.).

Pill Hoang-nan, 3 grs.; dose, 1 pill.

Powdered drug; dose, 1 to 5 grs. (0.6 to 0.33 grm.).

Properties.—Hoang-nan may be classed as an alterative and spinant. Its alterative properties have been demonstrated in its efficacy in leprosy, syphilis and scrofulous sores. It has the reputation of specific virtues in leprosy, while the eruptions of constitutional syphilis have yielded to it with scarcely less promptness. Its administration has also been followed with good results in various forms of paralysis. Our "Working Bulletin" upon this drug will be mailed to any physician applying for the same.

IRON WOOD.

Ostrya virginica, *Willd.* *Synonyms*, *Hop hornbeam*, *Lever wood*; *Hopfenheimbuche*, *Ger.*; *part employed*, the heartwood; *natural order*, *Cupuliferræ*; *habitat*, *United States and Canada*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the heartwood; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Tonic, anti-periodic, alterative. Prescribed in intermittent fevers, neuralgic affections, dyspepsia, scrofula and all diseases where an anti-periodic tonic is indicated.

JABORANDI.

Pilocarpus pinnatifolius, *Lemaire*. *Synonyms*, *Pernambuco jaborandi*, *yaguarandi*; *part employed*, the leaves; *natural order*, *Rutaceæ*; *habitat*, *Brazil*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 2 to 30 minims (1.3 to 4 C. c.), to be taken in warm water.

Properties.—A powerful diaphoretic and sinagogue, having also the power of increasing the bronchial, lacrymal and nasal secretions. Prof. Gubler lays down the following rules for its administration to prevent vomiting and diarrhea: 1. Do not permit patients to quench their thirst, but give a little weak coffee or infusion of peppermint. 2. Always administer the drug to the patient when in a fasting condition. 3. Do not permit the saliva to be swallowed. Jaborandi resembles atropine in its action on the pulse, flushing the face, and exerting a more decided influence on adults than children; but is diametrically opposed to it in its action on the salivary, sudoral and mammary secretions, on the pupil, on the minute arteries, and in delirium. The sweating may be prevented or checked by the subcutaneous injection of one hundredth of a grain of atropine. Further printed information mailed upon application.

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF JABORANDI.

P. D. & Co.'s Fluid extract.....	1 fluidounce.
Hot Water.....	9 fluidounces.

Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidounce (3 to 30 C. c.).

JAMAICA DOGWOOD

Piscidia Erythrina, *Linne.* *Synonym*, *Erythrina piscipula*; *part employed*, the bark of the root; *natural order*, *Leguminosæ*; *habitat*, *West Indies*.

Preparations.—Fluid extract; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Solid extract; dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 grm.).

Powdered extract; dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 grm.).

Pill, 2 grs.; dose, 1 to 5.

Piscidin, the active principle; dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (1.008 to 0.016 grm.).

Liquid Sedans, a utero-ovarian sedative and anodyne; for formula, etc., see titl.

"Liquor Sedans," in "Notes on Fine Pharmaceutical Preparations."

Properties.—One of the *desiderata* of medicine is an agent which shall possess the anodyne and hypnotic properties of opium and be free from those properties which are manifest in the very objectionable after-effects—constipation, disturbance of the secretory apparatus and nervous system, and liability to the formation of a habit, which are characteristics of opium. While the drug has not yet been discovered which fully meets these indications, there are, nevertheless, some which do so a degree, and among these there is probably none equal to Jamaica Dogwood. This drug derives its name, *Piscidia Erythrina*, from the fact that its characteristic properties were first revealed in its effects on fish, the addition of an infusion of it to streams causing fish contained therein to rise stupefied to the surface. This method of securing fish had long been in vogue among the natives of its habitat, before the property thus manifested arrested the attention of Dr. Wm. Hamilton, who was the first to conduct experiments looking to the utilization of the drug as a medicine. It was on the strength of such experiments as these that we placed our fluid extract of Jamaica Dogwood before the profession, the drug not having been previously introduced. The result of four years' trial has been to thoroughly establish it as a therapeutic agent, and we are now prepared to aver of it that it is a valuable substitute for opium in a very large class of cases.

It is not so distinctly anodyne as opium, although in the majority of instances it will prove quite efficacious. It is, however, quite equal to that drug as a soporific in sleeplessness due to nervous exhaustion, and the worries and anxieties of life—conditions which are perhaps more fruitful than any other in leading to such use of opium as eventuates in the formation of the opium habit. In these cases Jamaica Dogwood should invariably be accorded a thorough trial before resorting to the exhibition of opium. While in extremely painful affections it is not sufficiently anodyne in its action to effect the desired results, it exerts an anodyne influence so pronounced that it may serve as a useful adjuvant or alternate to the preparations of opium, and for delicate nervous patients, should always be preferred to the more powerful narcotics whenever it can be substituted for them. There are absolutely no deleterious after-effects from the use of Jamaica Dogwood, and the sleep which it secures is natural and refreshing. The dose should commence with from 15 to 20 drops, and be tentatively increased until the desired effect has been secured. Physicians desiring fuller information touching the botanical origin, and physiological and therapeutical properties of Jamaica Dogwood, will please address us for our "Working Bulletin" on the subject, which will be sent gratis.

JAMAICA PIMENTO LEAVES.

Eugenia Pimenta, DC. *Synonyms*, Jamaica pepper, Allspice; *natural order*, Myrtaceæ; *habitat*, West Indies, Mexico and South America.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.65 to 1.3 C. c.).

Properties.—Carminative and stimulant. An agreeable addition to diarrhoea mixtures, and useful as a stomachic in atonic dyspepsia and flatulency.

JAMBU ASSU.

Ottonia anisum, Sprengel. *Synonyms*, *Ottonia jaborandi*, Guillemin; *Yaguaranda*, *jaborandi*; *part employed*, the root; *natural order*, Piperaceæ; *habitat*, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract Jambu assu; dose, from 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Information regarding the therapeutic uses of this drug is as yet very meagre. It is said to be employed in Brazil as a stimulant and febrifuge, particularly in low forms of fever. It is believed to have specific action on the uterus, and is employed for the relief of painful affections of that organ, and is even believed to be capable of inducing abortions. An analysis of the drug made in our laboratory shows that it contains an alkaloidal principle, but its peculiar pungent properties reside in its oleoresin, and are doubtless closely connected with its medicinal activity. Experiments are in progress to determine what physiological action its different constituents possess. Meanwhile we solicit from physicians reports of such clinical experiments as they may have opportunity to make. No definite dose can at present be assigned, but 10 to 30 minims of the fluid extract may be suggested for trial.

JUDAS TREE.

Cercis canadensis, Linné; *synonym*, Red Bud; *part employed*, the bark; *natural order*, Leguminosæ; *habitat*, Eastern United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent, said to be useful in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery, especially where they have become chronic, as it can be administered where there is an irritable condition of the stomach without increasing the trouble. Diluted with water, it also makes an excellent injection for leucorrhœa and gleet where there is an atonic condition of the mucous membrane.

JURUBEBA.

Solanum paniculatum, Linné; *synonyms*, Juuna, Juribeba, Juripeba, Jupeba nill; *part employed*, the root; *natural order*, Solanaceæ; *habitat*, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Much valued in Brazil, its native country, as a remedy in all cases of obstruction of the abdominal viscera, particularly of the liver, and in vesical catarrh. It is used largely, and indeed its chief use is, in constipation. In larger doses it is employed as an active laxative, and as a diuretic and hydragogue cathartic in jaundice and dropsical affections. In small doses it is claimed to be toxic, alterative, anti-bleorrhagic and anti-syphilitic. Combined with iron, Brazilians call it the "Tonico por excellencia."

KAMALA.

Mallotus Philippinensis, Müller Arg.; *synonyms*, *Rottlera tinctoria*, Spoon wood; *part employed*, the capsule glands; *natural order*, Euphorbiaceæ; *habitat*, Southern Asia.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the capsule glands; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).
Soluble elastic capsule, containing male fern, 7 minims, kamala, sifted, 4 grains; dose, 4 to 8 capsules.
Hard-filled capsule, male fern and kamala, in same quantities; dose, 4 to 8 capsules.

Properties.—Kamala is an active purgative in full doses, sometimes acting violently and causing nausea, but seldom vomiting. It has long been used in India in the treatment of tapeworm, but has only been known in this country and Europe within a few years. Dr. C. Mackinnon, of the British Army, found it extraordinarily efficient in the treatment of tenia, having used it in fifty cases, and failed in expelling the worm in but two. In case the first dose fails to operate on the bowels, it may be repeated in four hours, followed by a dose of castor oil. As an external remedy Kamala is used in various affections of the skin, particularly scabies and herpes. Physicians desiring fuller information upon this drug are requested to send to us for our "Working Bulletin" on Kamala and Koosso, which will be mailed free upon application.

KAVA KAVA.

Piper methysticum, Forst. Synonyms, *Yaqona*, *Araava*, *Kawa*; part employed, the root; natural order, *Piperaceæ*; habitat, *Polynesia*.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C. c.).
Solid extract; dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.13 to 0.4 grm.).
Kawahin; crystalline principle; dose, not yet established.
Alpha resin kava kava; dose 1½ grains, 8 to 12 times a day.
Beta resin kava kava; regarded as somewhat inferior to the Alpha; its uses are essentially the same.

Properties.—This drug, which we have had the pleasure of introducing to the medical profession of the United States, has for a long time been used in its native habitat as a remedy for gonorrhœa, and seems to have been very effectual. It has also been used beneficially by the natives in gout, bronchitis and erysipelatous eruptions. The action of Kava root appears to vary with the amount taken. In small doses it is generally eruted as a stimulant and tonic, but when taken in large doses it produces an intoxication which differs from that caused by alcohol, in being of a silent and drowsy nature, accompanied by incoherent dreams, the drinker not being quarrelsome or excited. Two or three doses should be given during the day, each with a full goblet of water. It is said that twenty minutes after the first dose, a pressing desire to urinate is experienced. The quantity of urine is abundant, and it becomes as limpid and as clear almost as water. The pain that was present during the previous micturitions disappears, and a sensation of comfort is experienced in urinating. The kava, moreover, acts like a bitter tonic. It is pleasant to take, stimulates the appetite, does not derange the digestive functions, and produces neither diarrhœa nor constipation. Our "Working Bulletin" on this drug mailed free on application.

KOLA NUTS.

Cola acuminata, R. Br. Synonyms, *Sterculia acuminata*, *P. de Beauv.*, *Gouron ou bènè*, *nagoué*, *Female Kola*; part employed, the seeds; natural order, *Sterculiaceæ*; habitat, *West Coast of Africa*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the seed; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—The Kola nut is highly prized by the natives of Africa for its stimulating and sustaining properties, which are analogous to those of the South American Coca. It is either chewed or made into a beverage like coffee. The active constituents of the nuts are caffeine and theobromine, together with a variety of tannic acid. The nuts are also used to purify water for drinking purposes, and are thought to be a sure preventive against the dysenteries which are so prevalent in that climate. Therapeutically, the kola resembles in its action guarana and coca, and is said to have almost a specific effect in combatting the intoxicating influence of alcohol. It is employed also in diarrhœas, and in all depressing conditions of the nervous system where caffeine is indicated.

KOOSSO.

Brayera anthelmintica, Kunth; synonyms, *Brayera*, *U. S. P.*, *Cusso*, *Br.*; part employed, female inflorescence; natural order, *Rosaceæ*, habitat, *Abyssinia*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the flowers, *U. S. P.*; dose, 2 to 8 fluidrachms (8 to 30 C. c.).

Properties.—Tœnifuge; of all the remedies for tapeworm none is more efficient or certain. Its other effects when taken internally are not very striking. It appears to act as a poison to the worms, and has been found equally effectual against both kinds of tapeworm. The Koosso should be taken in the morning on an empty stomach, and a previous evacuation of the bowels with castor oil or other cathartic is recommended. It is also recommended that lemon juice or tamarind water be freely taken before and after the Koosso. The alcohol may be in part removed from the extract by evapor-

ating at a low temperature, when the dose is a large one. Physicians desiring fuller information upon this drug are requested to send to us for our "Working Bulletin" on Kamala and Koosso, which will be mailed free on application.

LIPPIA MEXICANA.

Lippia dulcis, Treviranus. Part employed, the leaves; natural order, Verbenaceæ; habitat, Mexico.

Preparation.—Concentrated tincture of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—The demulcent and expectorant properties claimed for the drug, are such as must commend it to the careful attention of the profession and especially so during the season of catarrhal affections of the respiratory passages. A remedy which combines demulcent with expectorant properties, and at the same time does not nauseate, must meet with favor. Clinical reports would also seem to show the drug to be possessed of an alterative influence on the respiratory mucous membrane which must enhance its value in those chronic affections so often rebellious to treatment. Our "Working Bulletin" on Lippia Mexicana will be mailed free to any physician applying for the same.

MANACA.

Brunfelsia Hopeana, DeCandolle. Synonyms, *Franciscea uniflora*, Pohl; *Mercurio Vegetal*; part employed, the root; natural order, Scrophulariaceæ; habitat, Brazil.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.65 to 4 C. c.).

—Lixir manaca and salicylates; each fluidounce represents: manaca, 80 grains; sodium salicylate, 64 grains; potassium salicylate, 32 grains; lithium salicylate, 8 grains; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—A recent introduction from Brazil, where it is officially classed as a powerful anti-syphilitic, purgative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. It is, however, chiefly employed in its habitat for its action in rheumatism, specific properties being ascribed to it in this affection. We shall be pleased to mail our revised "Working Bulletin for the Scientific Investigation of Manaca," to any physician who may be interested in this drug.

MANGOSTEEN.

Garcinia Mangostana, Linné. Synonyms, *Mango fruit*, *Mangostane*, Fr. and Ger.; part employed, the pericarp; natural order, Guttiferæ; habitat, East Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the rind of the fruit; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent, employed in the treatment of nasal catarrh, diarrhoea, dysentery, leucorrhœa; as a gargle in tonsillitis and, properly diluted, as a lotion for foul ulcers, and for prolapse of the rectum or vagina. Further printed information mailed to any physician upon application.

MANZANITA.

Arctostaphylos glauca, Lind.; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Ericaceæ; habitat, California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent and tonic, with a specific direction to the urinary organs. It is employed in diarrhoea, but is chiefly used in treating diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Thus it is prescribed in gonorrhœa and gleet, in vesical catarrh, incontinence of urine, in chronic nephritis, diabetes insipidus, as well as leucorrhœa and menorrhagia. It resembles, therefore, in its range of action, its congener, *uva ursi*. Further printed information mailed to any physician upon application.

MENTHOL.

Menthol, or peppermint camphor, is a crystallizable body deposited from Chinese oil of peppermint, on exposure to cold. It has a definite chemical composition, is but slightly soluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol and ether, and in both fixed and volatile oils. It melts at about the temperature of the body, and, when further heated, volatilizes without decomposition.

Menthol has long been used in China and Japan as a specific for headache. It is an agreeable medicine, and is also employed in relieving neuralgic pains and toothache. It is said to possess valuable antiseptic properties in infusorial catarrh and other germ diseases, including diphtheria, and scarlet fever, and makes an agreeable substitute for the ordinary smelling salts.

Mr. A. H. Mason, F. C. S., reports that, being prostrate with a severe nervous headache, his forehead was anointed with the liquid, and he immediately experienced an agreeable burning sensation, fell asleep and awoke minus the headache. The authorities of the New York City Charity Hospital, say: "Menthol has been used in innumerable headaches and has been followed by decided benefit in every instance."

Reports of prompt relief following the application of menthol in neuralgia are numerous. One practitioner gives several cases in which the existing attack was cured within a few moments after its use; while a physician of one of our first hospitals relates the history of nine cases of intercostal neuralgia successfully treated with this remedy.

Attention has recently been directed to menthol as a remedy in infusorial catarrh and other germ diseases, and several methods of application are detailed.

tion are detailed.

The **menthol pencil** is designed to afford a convenient and efficient method for the topical application of this camphoraceous substance, whose properties require it to be kept tightly enclosed to prevent rapid volatilization. It consists of a pencil of menthol, enclosed in a case, the top of which will unscrew, when the menthol is disclosed ready for application. For headache, rub gently on the front and both sides of the forehead, and also, in severe cases, behind the ear. For neuralgia rheumatism, etc., rub gently over the affected part for one minute. Its application at night has a tendency to induce refreshing sleep. For toothache, put a piece the size of a pin-head in the cavity. For catarrh, a little may be rubbed on the upper lip or moustache.

Our "Working Bulletin" on Menthol, containing detailed information, and illustrated with six fine wood-cuts, will be mailed free to any physician applying for the same.

MERCURY WEED.

Mercurialis annua, Linné. Part employed, the herb; natural order, Euphorbiaceæ; habitat, Europe.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb.

Properties.—This herb has been employed from the most ancient times as a purgative and emmenagogue. It has also been considered by some a diuretic, and has been used in the treatment of syphilitic affections.

MEXICAN GINGER.

Amomum Zingiber, Linné; rad. recens. Part employed, the fresh rhizome; natural order, Zingibaceæ; habitat, Mexico.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the green root; dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.).

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant, carminative. Useful as a substitute for Jamaica ginger, but in many respects preferable to the latter, as in colicky affections, owing to a larger percentage of aromatic principles.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF MEXICAN GINGER.

P. D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	4 fluidounces.
Alcohol.....	8 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).	

MISTLETOE.

Phoradendron flavescens, Nutt. Synonyms, *Viscum flavescens*, Pursh.; American Mistletoe; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Loranthaceæ; habitat, Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.), repeated every 2 minutes when given in labor.

Properties.—Narcotic, anti-spasmodic, and tonic. Has been found beneficial in epilepsy, insanity, paralysis, and other nervous diseases. Extraordinary virtues are claimed for mistletoe as an oxytocic. As compared with ergot, it is claimed that: 1, it acts more promptly and surely; 2, it produces intermittent contractions, instead of tonic—hence, may be used in any stage of labor, or in primiparæ, where ergot is not admissible; 3, it can always be obtained fresh, and does not deteriorate by keeping. This drug has been used with success in many cases of menorrhagia, hemorrhage from the uterus and post partum hemorrhages.

MUSK ROOT.

Ferula (Euryangium) Sumbul, Hook. fl.; synonyms, *Sumbul*, *Jatamansi*; part employed, the root; natural order, *Umbelliferae*; habitat, *Central Asia*.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the flowers; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Solid extract; dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.32 Grm.).

Sedative pill (ext. musk root, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; ext. henbane, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; ext. cannabis ind., 1-10 gr.); dose, 1 to 2 pills.

Properties.—A nervous stimulant, popular, particularly among the profession in Russia, in typhoid conditions, in asthenic cases of dysentery and diarrhoea, and in malignant cholera. Dr. Thielmann found its calming influence in delirium superior to that of opium. Dr. Granville recommends it in gastric spasms, hysteria, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epilepsy, and other nervous disorders. The resin has been found useful in chronic bronchitis, pneumonia slow of resolution, in the moist asthma of old, anæmic and scorbutic patients, in atonic dysentery, leucorrhœa, hypochondriasis and hysteria.

The drug resembles valerian in the general range of its therapeutic indications, but is less disagreeable and more powerful.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF SUMBUL, U. S. P., 1880.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	2 fluidounces.
Alcohol	21 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).	

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Cereus grandiflorus, Haworth; synonym, *Cactus grandiflorus*, Linné; part employed, the flowers; natural order, *Cactaceæ*; habitat, *West Indies*.

Preparation.—Alcoholic fluid extract of the flowers and fleshy stems; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.) three times a day.

Properties.—*Cereus grandiflorus* is a sedative and diuretic. It is especially useful in functional diseases of the heart attended with much irregularity of action, in which it exerts a decided action palliating or removing the symptoms and frequently giving prompt relief. It has been found serviceable in palpitation, angina pectoris, cardiac neuralgia, rheumatism, valvular disease, also in hæmoptysis, dropsy, and in threatened apoplexy. Its value in the disturbances of functional and organic cardiac diseases is established, but further investigation is required to demonstrate its usefulness in many other maladies for which it is recommended. For further information please refer to our pamphlet which will be mailed free on application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	4 fluidounces.
Alcohol	12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 C. c.).	

PARACOTO BARK.*

Nectandra (sp. indetermined). *Synonym*, *Coto bark*.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.), four to six times a day.

Cotoïn; neutral principle derived from Coto bark. Less apt to produce nausea than the fluid extract; dose, 2 to 3 grains (0.13 to 0.20 Grm.).

Paracotoïn; neutral principle derived from Paracoto bark. Resembles cotoïn in its uses, but is less powerful; dose 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Grm.).

Elixir Coto bark; each fluidounce represents 30 grains; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—Paracoto bark is an efficient remedy in cholera morbus, diarrhœa, acute or chronic dysentery, colic, and also recommended in gout, rheumatism and neuralgic toothache. In doses of ten drops and upwards, the fluid extract is liable to cause gastric irritation, hence it is best to begin with the medium dose, increasing, if it is well borne, until the desired effect is produced. In all cases it should be well diluted before it is administered. Literature containing further information-mailed free on application.

* Two distinct kinds of bark are brought from Bolivia under the name of Coto bark. They are now distinguished as "coto" and "paracoto," respectively. The therapeutic properties ascribed to the two drugs are similar, but their physical properties are strikingly different. Although there is reason to believe that the true coto bark is at least as efficient a medicine as the paracoto, our patrons have so generally expressed a preference for the latter, after making its acquaintance under the name of Coto, that we invariably supply this article when coto bark is ordered.

PARAGUAY TEA.

Ilex paraguayensis, St. Hil.; synonym, *Yerba Maté*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Aquifoliaceæ*; habitat, Brazil and Argentine Republic.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Maté is a small tree growing in Paraguay, and cultivated for the sake of its leaves, an infusion of which is extensively consumed as a beverage in South America. The leaves are diuretic, exhilarant, and, in large doses, emetic and drastic. The peculiar characteristic properties of this drug depend on the caffeine it contains. It contains a larger proportion of mineral salts than either tea or coffee. It does not exalt the peripheric nerves like tea, nor the cerebriac like coffee, but rather induces indolence and drowsiness; it accelerates the cardiac contractions and peristaltic movements, and its continued use is said to induce dyspeptic symptoms. It is largely used as a stimulant to sustain the system when undergoing hunger, or great fatigue, during the summer heats. We shall be pleased to furnish more detailed printed information on application.

PICHU.

Fabiana imbricata, Ruiz and Pav.; part employed, the stems and leafy branchlets; natural order, *Solanaceæ*; habitat, Chili.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leafy branchlets; dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.6 C. c.).

Solid extract Pichu; dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 C. c.).

Soluble elastic capsule Pichu, solid extract, 5 grains.

Properties.—Diuretic, tonic, terebinthinate. Pichu enjoys a great local reputation in Chili in the treatment of urinary diseases. Dr. Ramires, of Valparaiso, regards it as useful in catarrhal inflammations of the urinary tract, but not adapted to use in cases of organic kidney disease; he speaks very highly of its use in dyspeptic disorders. Dr. Rodriguez, of Buenos Ayres, points out its value in vesical catarrh produced by mechanical irritation of gravel or calculi; and in the uric acid diathesis. It allays irritation, and favors the expulsion of calculi. Our "Working Bulletin" will be forwarded on application.

PULSATILLA.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Linné; synonyms, *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, Mill, *Pasque flower*, *Coquelarde*, Fr.; *Käuchenschelle*, Ger.; part employed, the flowering herb; natural order, *Ranunculaceæ*; habitat, Europe.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.065 to 0.33 C. c.).

Powdered extract; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.065 grm.).

Pressed herb; infusion, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to the pint; dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 16 C. c.).

Properties.—Alterative and antispasmodic. The drug has been administered with benefit in the secondary manifestations of syphilis, and in chronic cutaneous eruptions of a non-specific nature. It is also highly esteemed as a remedy in chronic catarrhal affections of mucous membrane wherever located. Its antispasmodic properties make it an important drug for the relief of the "nervousness" of exhaustion due to any cause, and especially in the variety found in women as a result of menstrual derangements and sedentary habits. In functional ammenorrhœa its stimulating action on the mucous lining of the uterus makes it valuable. It has been found useful also in the various nervous manifestations of hysteria.

QUEBRACHO.

Aspidosperma Quebracho, Schlechtendal; synonym, *Quebracho Blanco*; natural order, *Apocynaceæ*; part employed, the bark; habitat, South America.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, 15 minims to a fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Solid extract of the bark; dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.2 grm.).

Aspidospermine (alkaloid); dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016 to 0.03 grm.).

Properties.—Quebracho was introduced as a remedy in dyspnoea. Given in proper doses it relieves the cyanosis and sense of suffocation due to embarrassed respiration, as in emphysema, capillary bronchitis, phthisis and chronic pneumonic processes and asthma. It appears to assist the oxygenation of the blood as well as to stimulate the respiratory centres. Our "Working Bulletin" on Quebracho will be mailed free to any address, upon application.

QUININE FLOWER.

Sabbatia Elliottii, Standel; synonym, *S. paniculate*, part employed, the root; natural order, *Gentianaceæ*; habitat, Florida and South Carolina.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.), every two hours; to be increased in quantity in obstinate cases.

Properties.—Tonic, febrifuge, antiperiodic. In its habitat quinine flower is much employed by physicians for the cure of the different types of malarial fever, the drug being used until the patient feels the *frigus arctum* peculiar to the effects of quinine. In this respect it seems to have the same properties as the *Cinchona* barks to a similar degree, hence its name. Its reputation as an antiperiodic was fully established during the late war, when owing to the scarcity of quinine, every opportunity was offered for testing the relative value of the various substitutes. Literature supplied on application.

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA, DeCandolle.

Synonyms, Cascara sagrada, Sacred bark, Sacred tree bark; part employed, the bark; natural order, Rhamnaceæ; habitat, Pacific slope, North America.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, as a laxative, 3 to 15 minims (0.2 to 1 C. c.); 3 times a day; as a cathartic, 20 to 45 minims (1.3 to 3 C. c.), morning and evening; as a tonic and stomachic, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 C. c.), 4 times a day.

Fluid extract, formula of 1887. Permanent and will not precipitate on standing, free from inert matter, not bitter, entirely soluble in water and in the liquids of the stomach; dose same as solid extract old formula.

Solid extract; dose, laxative, 1 to 5 grs. (0.06 to 0.33 grm.); cathartic, 5 to 10 grs. (0.33 to 0.6 grm.).

Solid extract, formula of 1887. Permanent, will make a pill-mass which does not soften or decompose on keeping, readily soluble in water and in the liquids of the stomach; dose same as solid extract old formula.

Concentration, Cascarin: *in scale form*, not hygroscopic, easily reduced to powder, soluble in water, almost tasteless; dose, as a laxative, 1 to 3 grs.; as a cathartic, 3 to 8 grs.

Powdered extract; dose, laxative, 1 to 5 grs. (0.06 to 0.33 grm.); cathartic, 5 to 10 grs. (0.33 to 0.65 grm.).

Pil. cascara sagrada ext., 1 gr. and 2 grs.; dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Pil. Berberis comp. (ext. *Berberis aquifolium*, 2 grs.; ext. cascara sagrada, 1 gr.); dose, 1 to 2 pills.

Pil. Aloin, strychnia and belladonna comp. (Aloin, 1.5 gr.; ext. belladonna, 1-8 gr.; strychnine, 1-60 gr.; ext. cascara sagrada, 1-2 gr.); dose, 1 to 2.

Capsules, cascara sagrada solid ext., 1 gr., 2 grs. and 3 grs., with q. s. castor oil to make 5 minims and the last two 10 minims respectively.

Cascara comp. pellets, D'Ary's; (ext. cascara sagrada, 4-15 gr.; ext. nux vomica, 1-30 gr.; ext. belladonna, 1-60 gr.; euonymin, 1-5 gr.; xanthoxylin, 4-15 gr.; oleo-resin capsicum, 1-20 gr.); dose, 5 to 10 gradually increased.

Elixir cascara sagrada; each fluidounce represents 120 grains; dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

Elixir cascara sagrada comp.; each fluidounce represents: cascara sagrada 60 grs.; licorice, 60 grs.; *Berberis aquifolium*, 30 grs.; dose, laxative, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fluidrachms (1 to 8 C. c.).

Malt extract with cascara sagrada (60 grains in each fluidounce); dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Malt extract with cascara sagrada and *Berberis aquifolium*; each fluidounce representing cascara sagrada, 30 grs.; *Berberis aquifolium*, 30 grs.; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug has been aptly called a "tonic laxative" because of its physiological action, which seems to be directed, as a tonic, to the vaso-motor nervous system, stimulating the secretory apparatus of the alimentary canal, and increasing the peristaltic action of the intestines, thus resorting to the bowels their normal activity. Its use is not attended with the unpleasant after-effects following the employment of other cathartics; neither does it, as a rule, cause griping or other unpleasant symptoms. Many cases of habitual constipation have been reported cured by its use. It is not recommended by us as a specific, but as a drug with remarkable virtues in the treatment of atonic conditions of the digestive system. This we feel perfectly justified in doing. Our "Working Bulletin" upon this drug will be forwarded to any physician upon application.

RHUS AROMATICA, Aiton.

Synonyms, Sweet Sumac, Skunk Bush, Stink Bush; part employed, bark of root; natural order, Anacardiaceæ; habitat, United States.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark of the root; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.).

Solid extract; dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.33 grm.).

Properties.—Tonic, astringent, diuretic. Almost specific properties in nocturnal incontinence of urine, either in old or young, are claimed for this drug. It is also useful in hematuria and in menorrhagia, while it is further commended by some as a remedy in atonic diarrhoea, dysentery and summer complaints of children. Our "Working Bulletin" for the scientific investigation of *Rhus aromatica* will be mailed free upon application.

SABBATIA CAMPESTRIS, Nuttall.

Part employed, the herb; natural order, Gentianaceæ; habitat, Arkansas to Texas.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—*Sabbatia campestris* is said to be a valuable remedy in sick headache, when caused by deranged digestion. Useful also as an anti-periodic and preventive of miasmatic fevers; and as a general tonic in convalescence from fevers and general debility of the whole system from any cause.

* See "Cascara Cordial."

SANDAL WOOD.

Santalum album, Lin.: synonyms, *Yellow or White Saunders*, *Santalum Citrinum*; *Santal Citrin*, Fr.; *Santelholz*, Ger.: part employed, the wood; natural order, *Santalaceæ*; habitat, *East Indies and Oceanica*.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the wood, dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Pil. sandal wood comp., (oil sandal wood, 1 gr.; ext. cubeb, 1 gr.; balsam copaiba, 1 gr.): dose, 1 to 3.

Soluble Elastic capsule copaiba, cubeb, matico and sandal (3, 3, 1, and 3 minims of each respectively); dose, 1 to 3 capsules.

Soluble Elastic capsule copaiba, cubeb and sandal (6, 2, and 2 minims of each respectively); dose, 2 to 4 capsules.

Soluble Elastic capsule copaiba and oil sandal (5 minims of each); dose, 1 to 3 capsules.

Soluble Elastic capsule cubeb and sandal (5 minims of each); dose, 1 to 3 capsules.

Soluble Elastic capsule sandal oil, 10 minims; dose, 1 to 2 capsules.

Soluble Elastic capsule sandal (9 minims) and cassia (1 minim); dose, 1 to 2 capsules.

Hard Filled capsule copaiba, 6 minims; cubeb, 2 minims, and oil sandal, 2 minims; dose, 2 to 4 capsules.

Hard Filled capsule, copaiba, 7 minims, oil sandal, 3 minims; dose, 1 to 3 capsules.

Hard Filled capsule, oil sandal, 9 minims, oil cassia, 1 minim; dose, 1 to 2 capsules.

Properties.—Sandal wood has long been in use as a perfume, but of late it has proved itself a valuable therapeutic agent, being employed especially as a substitute for copaiba in the treatment of gonorrhœa. The fluid extract of the wood is more readily tolerated by some patients than the oil, which has heretofore been generally employed.

SARACA INDICA, *Linne.*

Synonyms, *Asak*, *Jasundi*; part employed, the bark; natural order, *Leguminosæ*; habitat, *East Indies*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of bark; dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent; uterine sedative. Prescribed in menorrhagia. Clinical reports are solicited from physicians who may give this new remedy a trial.

SASSY BARK.

Erythrophloeum guineense, Don; synonyms, *Erythrophloeum judiciale*, Procter; *Casca bark*, *Doom bark*, *Mencou bark*; part employed, the bark; natural order, *Leguminosæ*; habitat, *Central and Western Africa*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.13 to 1 C. c.).

Properties.—The powerful properties of this plant have caused it to be employed as an ordeal by the natives of Western Africa in their trials for witchcraft or sorcery. Physiological experiments conducted by Prof. Lauder Brunton with the view of fixing its value in medicine have shown that in sassy bark we possess a drug which increases the strength at the same time that it diminishes the rapidity of the cardiac contractions. To Dr. L. Lewin, of Berlin, the medical profession is indebted for a knowledge of the local anæsthetizing property of the alkaloid of sassy bark, erythrophlœine. Like coca this drug may possess valuable medicinal properties as well as a local and semi-surgical one, and clinical reports are solicited from those who have had experience in its use in order that the profession may intelligently locate the range of its therapeutics. Our "Working Bulletin" upon this drug will be forwarded to any physician upon application.

SAW PALMETTO.

Serenoa serrulata, *Bentham and Hooker*; synonyms, *Sabal serrulata*, R. & S.; *Chamærops serrulata*, *Pursh*; part employed, the fruit; natural order, *Palme*; habitat, *Florida to South Carolina*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the fruit; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—This remedy is a sedative, nutritive and diuretic, and is said to improve digestion, increasing the flesh and strength. It will also allay irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat, nose and larynx. It has been used with decided success in marasmus, phthisis pulmonalis, bronchitis, acute and chronic laryngitis, etc.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE.

Capsella bursa-pastoris, *Mench*; part employed, the herb; natural order, *Crucifera*; habitat, *Europe and widely naturalized*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the fruit; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Shepherd's purse is now regarded, on very reliable authority, as an active diuretic, possessing also tonic stimulant powers. It has been found useful in many forms of kidney complaint. Also in chronic diarrhœa, dropsy of the abdomen, etc.

SIERRA SALVIA.

Artemisia frigida, Willd., synonym, *Mountain sage*; part employed, the herb; natural order, *Compositæ*; habitat, *Western United States*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—This species of *Artemisia* was introduced as a substitute for quinine. In the treatment of periodic fevers, a teaspoonful of the fluid extract is given in a glass of strong, hot lemonade, one hour before the expected chill, and repeated in 30 minutes if the stage of perspiration is not exhibited. In rheumatism, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., it is given hot as above, and repeated every half hour until perspiration and urination are certainly established. Detailed printed information furnished upon application.

SMILAX SARSAPARILLA.

Smilax Pseudo-China, Linne; synonyms, *Bamboo Brier*; part employed, the root; natural order, *Smilacæ*; habitat, *Southern States*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—Alterative and tonic. It is said to be more efficacious in affections in which sarsaparilla is prescribed than is sarsaparilla itself. In constitutional syphilis (secondary stage) its tonic and alterative properties have been demonstrated to be very valuable.

SOURWOOD LEAVES.

Oxydendrum arboreum, DeCandolle; synonyms, *sorrel tree*, *Andromeda aborea*; part used, the leaves; natural order, *Ericacæ*; habitat, *Middle and Southern States*.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Solid extract; dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.33 to 1 Gm.).

Properties.—Sorrel tree leaves are tonic, refrigerant and diuretic. The bark and wood, as well as the leaves, contain free acid in large quantity. The drug has been employed successfully in the treatment of dropsy, acting in this case as an efficient diuretic.

STYLOSANTHES.

Stylosanthes elatior, Swartz; synonym, *pencil flower*; part employed, the herb; natural order, *Leguminosæ*; habitat, *Middle and Southern States*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.), three times a day prior to confinement.

Properties.—This preparation is placed before the profession on the recommendation of physicians who have been induced to employ the plant from reports of its effects in domestic practice in the regions of its habitat. The effects are to relieve the irritability of the uterus, and consequent abnormal pains, liable to occur during the latter months of gestation. It is also said to give a tone to the uterine fibre, thus increasing expulsive effort, and facilitating parturition. It may thus be classed as a uterine sedative and tonic.

SUNDEW.

Drosera rotundifolia, Linne; synonyms, *Rorella*, *rossolis*. (Fr.), *Sonnenhau*, (Ger.); part employed, the whole plant; natural order, *Droseracæ*; habitat, *Northern Europe and North America*.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, from 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.), repeated every one to four hours.

Pill Sundew ext., 3 grs.; dose, 1 pill.

Solid extract; dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

Properties.—This agent appears to exert a peculiar action upon the respiratory apparatus, and has been found essentially useful in pertussis, asthma, incipient phthisis, chronic bronchitis with dry spasmodic cough, nervous or sympathetic cough, whether from pulmonary, cardiac or gastric disease. Two fluidrachms of the fluid extract may be added to four fluidounces of water (or wine, if indicated) of which a teaspoonful may be administered every three or four hours. In former times it was considered a powerful aphrodisiac, and as a remedy to cure intermittents, insanity, and to promote delivery. The juice of the plant has been used as a local application for the cure of corns and warts. Sundew has been recommended also in certain phases of dyspepsia, especially for the relief of flatulence.

THAPSIA GARGANICA, Linne.

Synonyms, *Bou-néfa*; *Thapsie*, *Faux fenouil*, (Fr.); part employed, the root; natural order, *Umbelliferae*; habitat, *Northern Africa and Southern Europe*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.). This dose is subject to revision on a more extended trial of the preparation.

Properties.—This Arabian drug has attracted considerable attention in France. It is chiefly employed by the Arabs as a counter-irritant in the localized pains of rheumatism, gout, bruises and bronchitis. Internally its properties are tonic. In over-doses it is an irritant cathartic. Detailed printed information furnished upon application.

TOMATO.

Lycopersicon esculentum, Miller; part employed, the ripe fruit; natural order, *Solanaceae*; habitat, everywhere cultivated.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the ripe fruit; dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—It is claimed for this preparation of tomato that it exerts a special curative action over ulcerative affections of the mucous lining of the mouth and other cavities, "nurse's sore mouth," "canker," etc. It is to be generally given internally, and also applied locally to the affected parts. Detailed printed information furnished upon application.

TONGA.

A compound fluid extract, prepared from the root of *Raphidophora vitiensis* (natural order, *Ara- ceae*), and the bark of *Fremna taitensis* (natural order, *Verbenaceae*); both plants indigenous to the Fiji Islands.

Preparations.—Fluid extract; dose, from 30 minims to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Powdered extract; dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.13 to 0.4 Gm.).

Properties.—This agent has long been employed by the natives of the Fiji Islands as a remedy for neuralgia. A supply of the crude drug was carried to England by a gentleman residing temporarily in Fiji, and placed in the hands of a retail drug house in London. It was then tested therapeutically by Drs. Ringer and Murrell, and the results published in the London Lancet, March 6, 1880, pp. 350, 361, March 30, 1880, p. 445, and in the London Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions, April, 1880. The scientific work of these investigators created a demand for the drug in this country, which we sent to the Fiji Islands to supply. We were thus able to place tonga upon the American market at a much less price than that charged by the English house referred to. This house, hoping to secure a monopoly of the article, registered the word tonga as a trade-mark, and then brought action against us for infringement thereon. We held in defense that the proper name of a thing cannot be a trade mark, and as tonga was not patented, any one had a right to compete in its manufacture and sale. We also held that the word tonga had long been used to designate a medicinal preparation prior to the claim of the English house to have coined it. Finding themselves beaten, they withdrew the suit, assuming costs, and prevented us from demonstrating our defense. Tonga is therefore free to science. The result of the experiments of Drs. Ringer and Murrell, which we will furnish in full detail on application, demonstrate conclusively the great value of this remedy in neuralgic affections, especially in those of the cranial nerves.

TRIFOLIUM COMPOUND.

An improved alternative for the treatment of syphilis and other venereal diseases.

Preparation.—Syrup; each fluidounce contains the active constituents of 32 grains of Red clover, 16 grains each of Stillingia, Burdock root, Poke root, Berberis aquifolium and Cascara amarga, 4 grains of Prickly ash bark, with 8 grains of potassium iodide; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.), three times a day.

Properties.—This syrup is recommended as superior in efficacy to the combination of alternatives that has acquired some notoriety under the name of Bamboo Brier Root Compound or simply Alternative Compound. Experience with this latter combination led to the belief that the formula could be greatly improved, and after much clinical experience the combination represented in this preparation was chosen as that best adapted for general use. In most cases of secondary syphilis, its restorative action is prompt and unequivocal.

TRUMPET PLANT.

Sarracenia flava, Linné. Common name, Fly-catcher, Huntsman's Cup; part employed, the rhizome; natural order, *Sarracenaceae*; habitat, Southern United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the rhizome; dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent. This plant, a native of Florida, was brought to public notice in the American Journal of Pharmacy (July, 1869), by Dr J. Dabney Palmer, of Monticello, Florida, who having experimented with the root, ascertained that it possesses extraordinary power in the cure of diarrhoea. Some of the cases in which it was given were of long standing, and very obstinate, others recent, but all yielded to the remedy, and in no case were more than four ounces of the tincture required to effect a cure. A few doses were generally sufficient. In cases of uncomplicated diarrhoea this remedy has seldom failed to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Detailed printed information upon application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE TRUMPET PLANT.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	4 fluidounces.
Diluted alcohol.....	12 fluidounces.

Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

URECHITES SUBERECTA, *J. Mueller.*

Synonyms, Savana Flower, Yellow-Flowered Nightshade; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Apocynaceæ; habitat, Jamaica.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.12 to 0.65 C. c.), cautiously increased.

Properties.—This drug has long been known in Jamaica as a powerful poison. Its place in therapeutics has not yet been determined, but its chemical constituents, as well as its physiological properties have been studied by James John Bowrey, F. C. S.; and its tonic action has been compared with that of aconite by Dr. Isaac Ott (*Therapeutic Gazette*, October, 1880). According to Dr. Ott, the effects of the drug bear a general resemblance to those of aconite. The symptoms observed are depression of circulation, salivation, diaphoresis, vomiting and diarrhoea. Clinical reports from physicians who may experiment with this drug are solicited for publication. Detailed printed information furnished upon application.

Corn Ergot

USTILAGO MAIDIS.

Synonyms, Corn Smut, Corn Ergot; part employed, the fungus exclusive of chaff; habitat, Parasitic on Indian Corn.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.).

Properties.—Corn ergot produces abortion in cows when the diseased grain is eaten by them. Six drachms administered to two pregnant bitches, to test its abortifacient properties produced the same result. It closely resembles in its medicinal properties the ergot of rye; and has been considered, by many practitioners, to be quite as efficient and more uniform than the latter. The uterine contraction from ergot is tonic, that from ustilago seems to be regularly intermittent. If this proves to be a constant peculiarity in the action of the drug, it is likely to prove a more serviceable agent in labor than ergot itself. It will give less pain to the mother, less danger to her in its administration, and also less danger to the child. It has been pronounced superior to ergot in passive hemorrhages, and also very effectual in spermatorrhœa, psoriasis, eczema, fibroid tumors and allied affections. A recent analysis of the drug shows that it contains a volatile alkali, a fixed oil, and an organic acid analogous to sclerotic acid, bearing a close resemblance in all these respects to ergot of rye. For fuller information send for our "Working Bulletin" on Ustilago Maidis.

VACCINIUM CRASSIFOLIUM, *Andrzejewski.*

Part employed, the whole plant; natural order, Ericaceæ; habitat, Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, 30 minims to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent and diuretic, resembling uva ursi to some degree. Useful in catarrhal inflammation of the genito-urinary tract, gleet, chronic cystitis, etc. In dropsy, from whatever cause, it is an active diuretic, assisting the removal of the effused fluid. It has also been given with benefit in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM, *Linné.*

Synonym, Black Haw; part employed, bark of root; natural order, Caprifoliaceæ; habitat, United States.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark of the root; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.), several times a day.

Pil. Black Haw ext., 3 grs.; dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Solid extract; dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Powdered extract; dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Pressed herb; infusion 1 ounce to the pint; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fluidounces (15 to 60 C. c.).

Properties.—*Viburnum prunifolium* is held in high esteem as a uterine tonic and sedative, especially valuable in threatened abortion and as a corrective of chronic disposition to miscarry. In the latter class of cases it should be given continuously in moderate doses for at least a month prior to the usual time at which the miscarriage takes place. In dysmenorrhœa due to almost every cause, it may be prescribed with benefit, commencing its administration some days before the menstrual crisis. In after pains it is also valuable. Our "Working Bulletin" on this drug will be mailed postpaid upon application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF BLACK HAW (UNOFFICIAL).

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract..... 4 fluidounces.
Diluted alcohol..... 12 fluidounces.

Mix. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF BLACK HAW, U. S. P.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid extract..... 1 fluidounce.
Hot Water..... 9 fluidounces.

Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidounce (15 to 30 C. c.).

WHITE VERVAIN.

Verbena urticifolia, Linn.; synonym, nettle-leaved vervain; part employed, the root; natural order, Verbenaceæ; habitat, United States and Canada.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 30 to 40 minims (2 to 2.5 C. c.).

Properties.—Dr. E. Day, of Grand Tower, Ill., who brought this drug to the notice of the medical profession through the Southern Illinois Medical Association, for the purpose of having its curative powers more thoroughly tested, writes in regard to it as follows: "The roots of this plant have been successfully used in the form of a decoction for the cure of intermittent and remittent fever. Its employment for a week in a case of intermittent fever was not only entirely successful, but also cured the individual of the opium habit of four years' duration."

WILD BERGAMOT.

Monarda fistulosa, Linn.; synonym, horsemint, part employed, the herb; natural order, Labiatæ; habitat, Middle and Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—This agent is introduced as a substitute for quinine in intermittents, and has been used in a number of cases without a failure. In large doses it is a diaphoretic, and said to be inferior only to jaborandi in its power of exciting the sweat glands. Please apply for fuller information in printed form.

YERBA BUENA.

Micromeria Douglassii, Benth.; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Labiatæ; habitat, California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug has been long known to the natives of California as possessing remedial virtues. It is a grateful aromatic stimulant, and is useful as a stomachic carminative and anthelmintic. It allays nausea and spasmodic pains in the stomach and bowels and reduces the force and frequency of the pulse in fevers. Yerba Buena is also an excellent anthelmintic, and is found to be well adapted to the expulsion of round worms in children.

YERBA MANSA.

Houttuynia californica, Benth. and Hooker; synonym, *Anemiopsis californica*, Hook; part employed, the root; natural order, Saururaceæ; habitat, Arizona to Southern California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Stimulant, astringent and tonic. This herb is employed by the natives of the sections of California in which it grows, in malarial fever, and there is good evidence that it is valuable particularly in the chronic varieties of malarial infection. In diarrhoea and dysentery it is a remedy of pronounced value.

YERBA REUMA.

Frankenia grandifolia, Chamisso & Schlechtendahl; part employed, the herb; natural order, Frankeniaceæ; habitat, California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.). When used as an injection or a gargle, it must be diluted with three times its bulk of water.

Properties.—As a Spanish name (*flux herb*) implies, this plant is chiefly useful in catarrhal affections. It contains a peculiar astringent principle, and a large percentage of sodium chloride, to the combination of which its therapeutical properties, as a topical application, are largely attributable. An ounce of the tincture of the strength of four ounces of the fluid extract to the pint of alcohol, added to three ounces of water, and used as an injection, is reported to be curative in catarrhal affections of the nares or the genito-urinary tract. In vaginal leucorrhœa this injection is said to be peculiarly beneficial. Our "Working Bulletin" on Yerba Reuma will be mailed free on application.

YERBA SANTA.

Eriodictyon glutinosum, Benth.; synonyms, holy herb, saint herb, bear's weed, consumptive's weed, part employed, the leaves; natural order, Hydrophyllaceæ; habitat, California and Mexico.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaf; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.)

Fluid yerba santa aromatic, for making syrup yerba santa aromatic, (see formula below); dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.)

Solid extract; dose, 3 to 12 grains (0.2 to 0.8 Gm.).

Syrup yerba santa comp.;* dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

* This preparation is a compound of Yerba santa and a number of aromatics. It is chiefly employed as an excipient for the administration of quinine, the taste of which it very effectually disguises.

Preparations.

- Glycerole yerbine comp.; each fluidounce represents: yerba santa, 90 grs.; grindedelia robusta, 30 grs.; wild cherry, 30 grs.; licorice, 90 grs.; tar, $2\frac{3}{4}$ grs.; salicylic acid, 2 grs.; potassium carbonate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; potassium bromide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C. c.).
- Glycerole yerba santa; each fluidounce represents 60 grains; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).
- Lozenge yerba santa comp; each containing: ext. licorice, 1 gr.: powd. senega, 3-16 gr.; tar, 1-32 gr.; powd. wild cherry, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; yerba santa, 1 gr.; dose, 1 to 2 every three hours.
- Pil. yerba santa ext., 3 grs.; dose, 1 to 2.
- Yerba santa with malt extract, representing 60 grs. yerba santa to the fluidounce; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (3 to 16 C. c.).
- Inhalant yerba santa; No. 3 of P., D. & Co.'s series of inhalants; fluid extract yerba santa, 1 fl. oz.; glycerin, 1 fl. oz.; tincture opium, 1 fl. drachm; alcohol, q. s. to make 3 fl. ozs.

The following extract from a paper published in the Pharmacist and Chemist, May, 1883, defines the application of yerba santa so closely that we reproduce it, in lieu of a statement collated from current medical literature:

"It is often used instead of tobacco, the smoke being inhaled, and giving relief in asthma. The fluid extract, in doses of from fifteen drops to a teaspoonful, also affords relief in that complaint. The natives have long esteemed it as endowed with rare value in all diseases of the respiratory organs. They claim that the worst case of consumption can be cured by a tea made of this plant. While such an estimate is at variance with medical experience, there seems to be no doubt that it is the greatest remedial agent yet employed in chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis, chronic gastric catarrh, in hemorrhoids, and chronic derangement of the kidneys. It blends astringent, demulcent, tonic, sedative and balsamic properties. The latter seems to depend upon a resinous principle in which it is exceedingly rich. This resinous principle exerts upon the mucous surface a decidedly soothing and alterative effect. Under its use the cough is soon mitigated, the expectoration becomes less abundant, the appetite improves, the food is better digested and assimilated, the flesh and strength is regained, and frequently cases which have not been benefited by previous treatment are rapidly restored to health. There is a disease much overlooked—paralysis of the bronchial muscles—in which yerba santa plays an important part. It relieves the congested or thickened epithelium, and the patient can breathe freer. In aphonia (tubercular) this remedy relieves at once. It is the most direct restorative drug in diseases of the respiratory organs that we possess. One of the most remarkable properties of yerba santa is its power of completely destroying the bitter taste of quinine, and the drug is very often prescribed with reference to this property alone."

For fuller information send for our "Working Bulletin" on Yerba Santa. (

FORMULA FOR SYRUP OF YERBA SANTA—UNOFFICIAL.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	1 fluidounce.
Potass. Carb.....	100 grains.
Water.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces.
Sugar.....	14 ounces av.

Dissolve the potassium carbonate in the water, add the fluid extract Yerba Santa, and let stand for a few hours. Decant the clear liquid, add the sugar, and dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat. Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

FORMULA FOR SYRUP YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Yerba Santa Aromatic.....	4 fluidounces.
Syrup.....	12 fluidounces.

Mix. Dose, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls (4 to 8 C. c.), as a vehicle for quinine, etc.

NOTES ON THE STANDARD MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DETROIT, MICH—NEW YORK BRANCH:
OFFICES 60 MAIDEN LANE; SHIPPING DEPARTMENT AND WAREHOUSE, 21 LIBERTY STREET;
CRUDE DRUG WAREHOUSE, 218 PEARL STREET.

LIST OF MANUFACTURES.

Our line of manufactures comprises the following:

Fluid, Solid and Powdered Extracts; Normal Liquids; German Tinctures; Sugar- and Gelatin-Coated Pills; Pink Granules; Soluble Elastic, Hard Filled and Empty Capsules; Pepsin and Pancreatin; Concentrations; Oleates and Ointments of Oleates; Medicated and Flavored Lozenges; Effervescent Preparations and Mineral Water Salts; Roll Plasters; Elixirs, Wines and Syrups; Malt Extracts and Combinations; Hypodermic Tablets including a special line for veterinary practice; Tablet Triturates; Cerates; Pressed herbs; Colloids; Confections; Ointments; Glycerols; Fine Chemicals; Rare Alkaloids; New Drugs and Fine Pharmaceutical Specialties.

We are also manufacturer's agents for Chamberlin's Utero-Vaginal Syringe, Walker's Indispensable Cup Syringe, Raymond's Patent Capsule Filler, Davenport's Unique Capsule Filler and Wilson's Eureka Abdominal Supporter, and manufacturers of Semple's Atomizing Inhaler, The Improved Emergency Case, Urinary Test Papers, Urinary Test Tablets, the New Urosmeter, Physician's Pocket Reagent Cases, Improved Cocaine Cases, Improved Hypodermic Case, Improved Hypodermic Case for Veterinary Practice; and Menthol Pencils.

FLUID EXTRACTS

are concentrated liquid preparations, containing and holding in permanent solution all the active ingredients of the several drugs from which they are prepared, and made of a uniform strength so that one fluidounce (imperial) shall be the equivalent of one ounce avoirdupois of the crude drug. They differ from tinctures, as that term is commonly understood, in that the latter are of inferior strength, varying with different drugs in a capricious and arbitrary manner.

It is the object, in preparing a fluid extract, to have the product embody, in their natural proportions, all the valuable constituents contained in a corresponding quantity of crude drug; and, concurrently with this end, it is designed to exclude, as far as possible, inert matter. The fluid extract, therefore, while faithfully representing the virtues of a drug, may be of a color entirely at variance with that which the physical appearance of the crude material might suggest. It will be readily comprehended that the attainment of the object in view necessarily requires the exercise of a high order of skill and the advantage of thorough experience. These are recommendations which we present for our manufactures. It is our claim that we have availed ourselves of every real improvement in the art of pharmacy, and that in this particular line we have brought our products to the highest degree of perfection.

So far as quality of material is concerned, we possess superior advantages for ensuring genuineness and exceptional excellence in all crude drugs. Our connections and correspondence, the development of years of research, place us entirely beyond the dictation of the common market, and enable us to secure the proper portion, collection, and preservation of drugs intended for our use. Combined with these advantages, we possess the most complete facilities for conducting our operations upon the largest scale, at a proportionate economy of labor, and with the increased care and precision required in manipulations of such magnitude. With full confidence in the foundation of our claim, we assert that for scrupulous accuracy in manufacture, and for reliability of effect, our fluid extracts are unsurpassed. Our list comprises five hundred standard and official remedies, including more than ninety of the newer remedies, ample test of whose therapeutic properties has proved them worthy of professional consideration.

Complete price list sent upon application. We also issue printed matter upon the "Permanency of Fluid Extracts," and "Official and Non-Official Fluid Extracts," either or both of which will be mailed upon application.

NORMAL LIQUIDS.

Reading the definition of a "Fluid Extract" given above, it will be observed that several samples of fluid extracts of the same drug may vary in medicinal strength, according to the variability in the respective samples of the crude drug from which they were manufactured. In drugs whose therapeutic

properties are such as to admit of large and not very precise doses, this defect is of slight importance, but in the case of more active medicines, as aconite, belladonna, nux vomica, stramonium, camabis indica, and the like, it becomes a serious one. To remedy this defect we have introduced a line of *assayed fluid extracts*, which we have designated as Normal Liquids. A Normal Liquid may therefore be defined to be "a concentrated liquid preparation, the strength of which is adjusted by careful assay, so that one fluidounce, imperial, is the equivalent of one ounce avoirdupois of crude drug of standard quality." They are, therefore of *uniform strength*, and are adapted for the same exactness of dosage as alkaloids. Please address us for a complete list of our Normal Liquids, containing detailed information as to strength, price, dose, etc.

GERMAN TINCTURES.

In order to supply a certain demand for tinctures of the green plant, which the advertisements of other houses have created, we have made direct importations of the following tinctures: Aconite, Arnica, Belladonna, Celandine, Chamomile, Conium, Dumb Cane, Fox-glove, Henbane, Lettuce, Mary Thistle, Poison Oak, Pulsatilla, Shepherd's Purse, Sundew, Thornapple plant, White Bryony. We guarantee the correctness of their preparation according to the standard formulas, but maintain, for reasons which we have not space here to specify, that they are inferior as therapeutic agents to the preparations of the properly dried plant. We shall be pleased to furnish a circular explaining our views.

SUGAR- AND GELATIN-COATED PILLS.

Our list of sugar- and gelatin-coated pills comprises most of the official and popular formulæ known to the profession, to which have been added many new and valuable combinations. Our pills are made entirely by hand, from the purest materials, and are coated by a method avoiding the application of any degree of heat which could impair their efficacy. We direct especial attention to the perfect distribution of the ingredients and permanent softness of the mass. For superiority of finish, ready solubility and uniformity of coating, our pills are unexcelled. The formula in each instance is strictly followed, irrespective of cost, and the entire process conducted under scientific management and by improved methods. Particular care is taken to insure the preservation of the drug.

Upon the comparative value of pills as a form for the administration of medicine, we have published, and will send to any address the following pamphlets and reprints:

"An Unobjectionable Form for the Administration of Medicine;" reprint of an article in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, March 29, 1884, by M. S. French, M. D., Philadelphia.

"Sugar-coated Pills: a Word in Their Defense," by J. B. Moore, Esq., of Philadelphia.

"On Sugar- and Gelatin-coated Pills," a resumé of the whole subject, embracing under their proper heads, "Charges Against Pills," "Defective Superficial Appearance," "Deterioration in the Original Superficial Appearance," "Insolubility of Coating," "Insolubility of Pill Mass," "Non-action in the Patient," etc.

We shall also be pleased to send our Formula Book of Pills and Pink Granules, to any one desiring the same.

PINK GRANULES (SUGAR-COATED).

In order to avoid the deplorable accidents that have not unfrequently resulted from mistakes in the administration of the common sugar-coated pellets containing powerful medicines, we have introduced a line of pink granules, expressly for the treatment of children and delicate patients. The distinctive color not only renders them attractive in appearance, but distinguishes them from the ordinary pills or pellets which often contain what for these patients would be a dangerous dose of some powerful remedy. These granules have the additional advantage that they permit of the administration of medicine in small and repeated doses, thus making it easier for the physician to observe, control and regulate the effect of the drug. Owing to their small size and beauty of appearance, they are acceptable to the patient, and are especially attractive to children.

Pink Granules are not protected by patent, copyright or trade-mark. In this respect they differ from a similar class of preparations known as "Parvules," which were originally introduced at an extravagant price, under the protection of a registered trade-mark. Being of the opinion, however, that all medicinal compounds in use by the medical profession should be issued upon a proper scientific and ethical basis, and as such should be free from all monopoly and protection by trade-mark or copyright, patent or secrecy, we have sought to render service to science (if "Parvules" have any intrinsic merits as therapeutic agents), by placing a similar or better line of preparations on the market under the name of Pink Granules, which is free to all competition. Complete price list sent upon application.

SOLID AND POWDERED EXTRACTS AND ABSTRACTS.

We invite exhaustive tests of our **solid extracts**, as we claim for them the first rank for medicinal value. Analysis has demonstrated the superiority in alkaloidal strength of our narcotic extracts as compared with English and other American manufacturers.* Extracts from drugs of determinable strength are accurately regulated by assay and adjusted to a uniform standard, which in most cases is five times that of a crude drug of standard quality. The practical pharmacist will readily appreciate the importance of the object attained by this process.

For certain purposes in dispensing, **powdered extracts** possess many advantages over the solid, to which they correspond in strength, with a few exceptions, in which instances the fact is recorded on the label. Obviating the inconvenience and waste attendant upon the handling of the solid extracts, they present very desirable substitutes in the hands of pharmacists who have experienced these annoyances. It should be remembered that their nature is hygroscopic; the bottles, therefore, should always be well closed with tightly-fitting corks.

The United States Pharmacopœia of 1880 introduced a class of preparations called Abstracts, intended to take the place of powdered extracts. These have not as yet, found favor either with physicians or pharmacists, and we have not added them to our list. Our powdered extracts may be employed for the extemporaneous production of the abstracts, the requisite amount of sugar of milk being added to reduce the strength of the product to the pharmacopœia standard, viz : one part of abstract representing two of the respective drug.

Please apply to us for complete price list of Solid and Powdered extracts; also for further printed information upon these preparations.

CONCENTRATIONS.

These preparations contain the proximate medicinal principles of the several drugs they represent either combined in the form of a powder consisting of two or more constituents, or isolated in the form of a powdered alkaloid or resinoid. Owing to the liability of these articles to absorb moisture, they should be kept securely corked, and in a cool place. The preparations offered in the market under the name of concentrations vary greatly in physical properties as made by different manufacturers. In many instances, through ignorance of the chemistry of the drug, manufacturers have supplied a product nearly or quite inert; leptandrin, for example, has been prepared by precipitating the alcoholic tincture of the drug with water, in the mistaken belief that the active principle of the drug resided in its "resinoid." We have aimed in our concentrations to present all the active constituents of each drug, excluding, as far as possible, inert matter; and when our preparations differ from those of other manufacturers, we are willing that they should be judged by their therapeutic efficiency. Prices and printed matter forwarded by post upon application.

MEDICINAL ELIXIRS, WINES, SYRUPS, ETC.

We manufacture a full line of these palatable pharmaceutical preparations, and shall be pleased to send price list and printed matter to anyone desiring the same.

With the increasing refinement in taste that accompanies progress in civilization, there has naturally originated a demand for remedies which shall be inviting in appearance and pleasant to the palate, and the art of pharmacy has proved more than able to meet the demand. The market is flooded with preparations whose only merit is that they do not offend the eye or the palate. Medicinal activity is a secondary consideration, or is left out of account altogether.

In many drugs the active principle is essentially and unalterably bitter or acrid, and a preparation, purporting to represent such a drug, which is devoid of its characteristic disagreeable flavor, may be safely pronounced inert. The legitimate aim of the pharmacist, in such cases, is to seek out some flavoring ingredients which shall so modify the flavor as to render it rather pleasant than otherwise, or else to combine it with an agent capable of obtunding the gustatory nerves. It is by this method that we have endeavored in our elixirs to render each preparation as palatable as the nature of the ingredients would permit, without sacrifice of medicinal activity, and we are confident that our products accomplish this end as perfectly, at least, as any in the market.

The quantity of each medicinal ingredient is always stated, exactly, on the label, and we guarantee in every instance the presence in the elixir of all that the label claims.

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COMBINATIONS.

Our list of malt preparations embraces thirty formulae, all of which are manufactured after the latest and most approved German method. We employ the best grade of Canada barley, and

* See the American Journal of Pharmacy, April, 1876. A reprint of this article will be forwarded upon application.

have devoted particular attention to the manufacture of such an extract as shall, in all particulars, be as represented, and free from any of the devices through which certain popular properties of palatability and appearance are cultivated at the expense of the medicinal virtues of the malt. Please send for price list.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

Many mineral salts require to be administered, to produce their best effects, with a considerable quantity of water. The disagreeable taste of the salt is best covered by putting it into the form of *effervescent granules*, which, when thrown into water, dissolve almost instantaneously with copious escape of carbonic acid gas. This is much better than to attempt to disguise the taste by the addition of syrup, simple elixir, or any other flavoring ingredient which imposes an unnecessary burden upon the stomach. The carbonic acid promotes digestion rather than otherwise, and in any case is rapidly eliminated. As a rule a heaping teaspoonful of the salt contains an average dose of the medicinal constituent. This should be dropped into a tumbler one-third to one-half full of cold water, stirred until the granules disintegrate, and swallowed while foaming. Our line of these preparations is very complete, and our product is unexcelled by any in the market.

MINERAL WATER SALTS.

Chemical analysis has been made of all the mineral waters in common use, and it is now possible to reproduce these artificially, and experience has shown that the effects of the artificially prepared waters are identical with those of the natural mineral waters. At least this is true of the saline and alkaline waters, which are most commonly used. The advantage of a freshly prepared artificial water over a stale article that has travelled perhaps a thousand miles, and been kept in stock, even if preserved in well-secured bottles, is apparent at a glance. If any argument were necessary to prove it, we could point out the circumstance that no container is so perfectly proof against the solvent action of the water that its composition does not gradually undergo change. Even from glass, silica is dissolved, while chemical reactions between the constituents of the water themselves almost invariably determine more or less precipitation; gases escape, and organic matter, present in the water itself, or derived from the cask or the cork, undergoes decomposition, rendering the water to a degree unwholesome. From these objections the artificial mineral waters are free, and they have the added advantage that the expense of transportation is not, as in the case of the natural waters, an important item of the cost—so much so, indeed, as to place many of the latter beyond the reach of any but the wealthy.

To prepare the mineral waters from the "salts," it is only necessary to dissolve them in the requisite proportion of pure water, and they may then be charged with carbonic acid in the usual manner for use in the fountain. The quantity of each salt required for the different mineral waters varies, of course, widely. The salts are put up in packages of one and five pounds, full directions accompanying each package. Priced circular, containing a list of the mineral water salts we prepare, mailed upon application.

GELATIN PRODUCTS.

Our list of Gelatin Products embraces Gelatin-coated pills, Soluble Elastic Filled Capsules, Hard Filled Capsules, Empty Capsules for oral, rectal, vaginal medication, and veterinary uses, and our Gelatin Iodoform Bougies. The latest addition to this line of pharmaceuticals have been Filled Soluble Elastic Capsules of Quinine and Cinchonidine sulphates and of salol. The advantages to be derived from the employment of **Gelatin Capsules** in the administration of drugs of bitter, nauseous and otherwise disagreeable taste, are so manifest and universally admitted as to forestall any argument on this point. The introduction of this class of pharmaceutical agents and their use by properly educated and scientific physicians, have done very much to remove the prejudices of the more fastidious patients against regular medicine, so-called, and have correspondingly weaned them from their preferences for a system of practice whose popularity has been due rather to the pleasant nature of the medicines administered by the practitioners, than to its success in the treatment of diseases. There are many drugs, in order to secure the best effect of which, their administration in the more or less crude form is necessary, and all attempts to render them palatable by the separation of their more active principles, the incorporation of them with excipients, aromatics, etc., is made at the expense of certain of their therapeutic properties. In such cases the capsule supplies the desideratum and enables the physician to obtain the full and uncomplicated effect of the drug and at the same time not offend the palate.

Our **Soluble Elastic Filled Capsules** are unequalled, our claims of superiority for them being based on the following qualities:

Their Transparency.—They are made of the finest quality of white gelatin, and are perfectly transparent, permitting a full inspection of their contents.

Their Elasticity and Lubricity.—They may be easily moulded between the finger and thumb, and when held for a moment in the mouth the action of the saliva on the gelatin covers them with a mucilaginous coating which greatly facilitates their swallowing.

The Quality of Their Contents —They are filled with ingredients of the very finest quality obtainable. We invite the closest scrutiny of their contents, and physicians who specify our brand in their prescriptions need have no apprehensions on this point.

Solubility. The solubility of these capsules may be determined by the simplest test. Allowed to lie loosely in the mouth the contents escape in from two to three minutes, and there is not the remotest possibility of the capsule passing intact with the fæces, as is sometimes the case with ordinary filled capsules.

Their Sizes.—Heretofore the filled capsules offered the profession of this country have not contained more than ten minims of the liquid. We have in our list, capsules containing all the way from ten minims to half an ounce. The larger capsules are designed more particularly for the administration of cod liver and castor oils. Notwithstanding their size, they are, owing to their elasticity and lubricity, swallowed as readily as an oyster. The advantages of such capsules are too obvious to require enumeration.

Our *Hard Filled Capsules* are prepared from the finest material, by improved processes and apparatus, and the drugs presented in this form are either of our own manufacture, or they are of the best quality the market will afford.

Our *Improved Empty Gelatin Capsules* cannot be excelled in quality by any in use, and to prove the truth of this statement we request a careful and critical comparison between them and other brands. They are in seven sizes, and put up in boxes containing 100 each, or in boxes containing 1000 each of any size. Samples and price list will be sent on application.

Our *Improved Rectal Gelatin Suppository Capsules* offer a ready means of administering any soluble drug, not locally irritating, without the delay and expense of obtaining suppositories, and being quickly dissolved by the moisture and heat of the rectum, are speedy and sure in effect. They are in three sizes, large (No. 1), medium (No. 2), and small (No. 3), put up in boxes of 100 each, of any size.

Our *Horse Capsules*, for administration to horses and cattle, are put up in three sizes ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and one ounce) in boxes of ten each.

We also manufacture a superior quality of *Gelatin Coated Iodoform Bougies*, one, two, three, five and ten grains, in boxes of 12 bougies of one size only.

In offering our manufacture of this line of therapeutic agents, we do so with full confidence that they are as perfect in all that makes them desirable as the resources of capital and pharmacy render possible, and we solicit a comparison with any other brands in the market.

MEDICATED AND FLAVORED LOZENGES.

We are always prepared to furnish these neat, eligible, and convenient means for the administration of many medicines. Standard formulas are constantly kept in stock. We have, also, ample facilities for supplying lozenges of any formula, size, color, or flavor, and will cheerfully make quotations on any desired combination not in our list. We have a line of medicated lozenges put up in slide boxes for retailing, and, where half gross lots or more are ordered at a time, will print the customer's address on label, if desired. Please send for circular and prices.

PLASTERS.

We list the following Plasters and warrant them second to none in quality: Adhesive (resin), Ammoniac, U. S. P., Ammoniac with Mercury, U. S. P., Arnica, U. S. P., Belladonna ext. (leaves), Belladonna ext. (root), U. S. P., Canada Pitch, U. S. P., Galbanum, U. S. P., Iron (Rorobrans), U. S. P., Lead, U. S. P., Mercurial, U. S. P., Opium, U. S. P., Pitch Burgundy, U. S. P., Pitch with Cantharides, U. S. P., Resin (adhesive), U. S. P., Soap, U. S. P.

COLLODIONS, CONFECTIONS, OINTMENTS, GLYCEROL'S AND CER- ATES.

We manufacture a full line of these pharmaceutical preparations, and, although we do not make a specialty of any of them, the most scrupulous care is taken to secure permanency, elegance, and therapeutic efficacy. We shall always be pleased to have them critically compared with similar preparations of any competing house. Send for price list.

OLEATES AND OINTMENTS OF OLEATES.

The use of an oleate of mercury in place of the time-honored mercurial ointment was suggested more than ten years ago by Prof. John Marshall, and the advantages of the preparation were so manifest that it came immediately into general use. More recently the attention of the profession has been directed to the therapeutical applications of some other metallic oleates, particularly in the treatment of diseases of the skin. An extended clinical experience in their use has convinced many that their merits entitle them to a permanent place in the materia medica, for the following reasons: 1. The compounds of oleic acid are remarkable for their ability to penetrate rapidly into animal textures. 2. Ointments prepared from the pure oleates are wholly free from rancidity. 3. The ready absorption of the oleates renders the ointments prepared from them more cleanly than any others. 4. These preparations may be applied to the skin without the tedious friction requisite to promote absorption in other cases. They are likewise much more economical in the amount of material required to produce a specific effect. 5. The metallic oleates seem to exert an antiseptic action, not only on the fats with which they may be combined in an ointment, but also on the discharges from wounds and suppurating surfaces.

We manufacture the following metallic oleates:

ALUMINIUM.—Used in ointments for astringent effect; valuable in eczema and as a dressing for burns, etc.

ARSENIC.—Ointments, containing 20 grains of oleate to the ounce, are used as caustics in the treatment of lupus, epithelioma etc.

BISMUTH.—Used undiluted, as a soothing application.

COPPER.—Employed in the form of ointment, 10 to 20 per cent. oleate, for the treatment of ring-worm, etc.

IRON.—A waxy solid, readily soluble in fats; used as a local astringent and general tonic.

LEAD.—An efficient substitute for Hebra's Diachylon Ointment.

MANGANESE, PURE AND TWENTY-PER-CENT. SOLUTION.—The latter is used as an emmenagogue, and is applied by inunction to the abdomen.

MERCURY.—Stable in composition in marked contrast with the preparation formerly in use; produces all the therapeutic effects of the mercury.

NICKEL.—An amorphous, waxy solid; good results are reported from its application in some cases of chronic eczema of the extremities, where the skin is hard and leathery.

TIN.—A remedy of considerable value for restoring the lustre of diseased nails.

ZINC.—An impalpable powder; dusted over the surface in skin diseases; also employed in the form of an ointment.

The oleates of alkaloids in solution produce the same proportionate effect as the simple agents. They are of great benefit where the remedies cannot be administered in the usual way, or where local action is required. Our line comprises: Aconitine, 2 per cent.; Atropine, 2 per cent.; Cocaine, 5 per cent.; Morphine, 10 per cent.; Morphine and Mercury, 5 per cent. morphine and 20 per cent. mercuric oxide, Quinine, 25 per cent.; Strychnine, 2 per cent.; and Veratrine, 10 per cent.

We also furnish the following ointments of the oleates, the different percentage indicating the proportion of oleate in each ointment: Aluminium, 50 per cent.; Arsenic, 5 per cent.; Copper, 20 per cent.; Iron, 25 per cent.; Lead, 50 per cent.; Mercury, 10 per cent.; Silver, 5 per cent.; Zinc, 25 per cent.

INHALANTS FOR USE IN ATOMIZING INHALERS.

The prevalent use into which Atomizing Inhalers have come, seems to have created a demand for ready-prepared medicinal compounds for administration by them. These we supply in some twenty different formulae, a priced formulae list of which we shall be pleased to furnish on application.

TABLET TRITURATES.

These preparations have excited some interest on the part of the profession. We manufacture and keep in regular stock upwards of 300 formulae, which are put up in glass-stoppered bottles of 1,000 and in cork-stoppered bottles of 100 each. They are prepared of the finest materials, by the most approved methods, and unexcelled for permanency and solubility.

Each tablet is stamped with its individual number, thus identifying it, and reducing the chances of error to a minimum. If by some accident the contents of several bottles of tablet triturates become mixed, each separate tablet could be identified by the number stamped upon it.

We can furnish any desired formulae, the nature and quantity of which will permit of being presented in this form.

HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

The hypodermic syringe has become an indispensable instrument to the physician. The difficulty in the way of its use in emergencies, however, has been the lack of facilities for determining the exact dose of the medicine required, and making the same ready at a moment's notice. This difficulty is entirely overcome by our hypodermic tablets, which are so soluble that when dropped into water they become dissolved on shaking or stirring, in a very few seconds, to a perfect limpid solution.

These tablets are put up in tubes convenient for carrying in the pocket medicine case, each tube containing 25 tablets, four of these tubes being packed together in one box. The materials of which they are composed are absolutely non-irritating in character. They are to be dissolved in a definite quantity of water, forming thus a solution of known strength, of which the whole or part may be administered.

The following is a list of our regular line of tablets which may be ordered by the number appearing before each formulæ. We manufacture, however, on order, any others that may be desired, provided the quantity and nature of the material does not preclude its use in this form:

GR.	GR.	GR.
1 Aconitine, crystals1-120	11 Hyoscine hydrobromate...1-100	13 Morphine sulphate.....1-4
2 Apomorphine muriate.....1-10	12 Hyoscyamine.....1-50	14 Morphine sulphate.....1-8
3 Atropine sulphate.....1-50	15 Morphine and atropine, No. 1: Morphine sulphate...1-8 gr. Atropine sulphate 1-200 gr.	17 Picrotoxin,1-50
4 Atropine sulphate.....1-100	24 Morphine and atropine, No. 2: Morphine sulphate...1-4 gr. Atropine sulphate,1-150 gr.	18 Pilocarpine hydrochlorate...1-3
5 Cocaine hydrochlorate.....1-4	16 Morphine and atropine, No. 3: Morphine sulphate 1-6 gr. Atropine sulphate,1-180 gr.	19 Pilocarpine nitrate.....1-3
6 Conine hydrobromate.....1-8		20 Physostigmine sulphate...1-100
7 Colchicine.....1-30		21 Sodium arseniate1-10
8 Corrosive Subl'te and Urea...1-25		22 Strychnine sulphate.....1-50
9 Digitalin, pure.....1-100		23 Strychnine sulphate.....1-100
10 Gelsemine muriate.....1-50		25 Morphine sulphate,1-6

HYPODERMIC TABLETS FOR VETERINARY PRACTICE.

These tablets are put up in tubes of 12 tablets each, and may be ordered by the number appearing before each formulæ in the following list.

500 Aconitine cryst 1-10 gr.	508 Digitalin1-8 gr.	514 Physostigmine salicyl...1-4 gr.
501 Aconitine cryst 1-20 gr.	509 Digitalin 1-4 gr.	515 Pilocarpine muriate....1-2 gr.
502 Atropine sulphate, ... 1-4 gr.	510 Hyoscyamine.....1-8 gr.	516 Sodium arsenite1 gr.
503 Atropine sulphate, ... 1-2 gr.	511 Morphine muriate.....1 gr.	518 Strychnine sulphate....1-2 gr.
504 Cocaine muriate 1 gr.	512 Morphine muriate.....2 gr.	519 Strychnine sulphate....1 gr.
505 Colchicine, 1-4 gr.	513 Morphine and Atropine, Morphine sulph...1½ gr. Atropine sulph....½ gr.	520 Veratrine muriate.....1-4 gr.
506 Colchicine, 1-2 gr.		521 Veratrine muriate.....1-2 gr.
507 Conine hydrobromate... 1 gr.		

FINE PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DETROIT, MICH.—NEW YORK BRANCH:
OFFICES, 60 MAIDEN LANE; SHIPPING DEPARTMENT AND WAREHOUSE, 21 LIBERTY
STREET; CRUDE DRUG WAREHOUSE, 218 PEARL STREET.

LIST OF SPECIALTIES.

Our list of specialties includes:

Aromatic Troches: Beef, Iron and Wine Improved: Beef, Peptonized Extract of: Beef, Powder of; Bone, Powdered: Bronchial Sedative; Cascara Cordial; Chamberlin's Utero-Vaginal Syringe; Chlor-Anodyne; Coca Cheroots and Cigarettes; Coca Cordial; Coca, Native Elixir, Lorini's; Cocaine Cases, Improved; Cod-Liver Oil Preparations; Compound Cerebral Sedatives; Compressed Troches; Capsule Fillers, Davenport's Unique and Raymond's Patent; Dialyzed Iron, plain and glycerated; Digestive Tablets; Disinfectant and Antiseptic Preparations; Empty Capsules; Eulachon Oil Preparations; Extract Bay Laurel, concentrated; Hematic Hypophosphites; Glycerole Yerbine Compound; Indispensable Cup Syringe; Issue Plasters; Liquid Acid Phosphate; Liquor Sedans; Lozenges, Druggists' Flavored and Medicated, for Retailing; Menthol, in Crystals, and in Pencils; Nitrite Amyl Pearls; Optum Preparations; Ox Gall; Pancreatin Preparations; Pepsin Preparations; Peptonized Extract of Beef; Peptonizing Tablets; Pills, Sugar and Gelatin Coated, in bulk, and in boxes and bottles of 25 each for retailing; Physicians Pocket Reagent Cases; Powdered Bone; Powder of Beef; Pressed Herbs, Roots, Barks, Leaves, and Flowers; Sanguis Bovinus Exsiccatus; Semple's Atomizing Inhaler; Solution of Sclerotic Acid; Sugar Test Flasks; Syringes; Syrup Trifolium Compound*; Taro Flour; The New Ureometer; Urinary Test Papers and Urinary Test Tablets; Warburg's Tincture; Wilson's Abdominal Supporter; Witch Hazel, Concentrated Distilled Extract; Yellow Oxide of Mercury Tablets; Rare Drugs and their Preparations; Fine Chemicals, Alkaloids, etc.

Some of these require no comment; others have already been mentioned under the preceding heads of this pamphlet, and the balance are hereinafter epitomized.

AROMATIC AND COMPRESSED TROCHES.

The most careful inspection of our Aromatic and Compressed Troches is earnestly invited. We admit the superiority of no other brand of similar preparations on the market. Our aromatic troches for the breath are put up in pound bottles and also sold in bulk. Of compressed troches we manufacture the following: Bicarbonate of soda, 5 grains; Borax, 5 grains; Muriate of Ammonia, 3 grains; Potassium Bicarbonate, 5 grains; Potassium Bromide, 5 grains; Potassium Chlorate, 5 grains; Potassium Chlorate and Borax; Potassium Chlorate and Muriate of Ammonia; Soda Mint. With the exception of the Soda Mint and Bicarbonate of Soda, these troches are put up in pound boxes, in ten pound boxes, and in boxes of 40 troches each for retailing. The Soda Mint and Bicarbonate of Soda are put up in glass bottles instead of boxes, except ten pound and bulk quantities, which are put up in tin cans. Samples and detailed printed information will be forwarded on application.

EXTRACT BAY LAUREL, CONCENTRATED.

For the extemporaneous preparation of a superior quality of Bay Rum.

Genuine distilled Bay Rum is an article of luxury which only the wealthy can afford. Artificial substitutes, which for all practical purposes are equally good, are in universal use, and have indeed obtained official recognition in the introduction into the revised U. S. Pharmacopoeia of "Spirit of Myrcia." In the proportion of two ounces in one gallon of dilute alcohol, this extract will produce a superior Bay Rum at a moderate cost. By regulating the quantity of extract, the strength may be increased or weakened, as the purpose may suggest. It will prove a great convenience to the retail druggist who is often disappointed in the result when he attempts to prepare for himself a factitious Bay Rum, following the published formulas. Our Extract Bay Laurel, concentrated, has given universal satisfaction.

*For description, see page 25

BEEF, IRON AND WINE, IMPROVED.

This combination is a valuable stimulant, tonic and nutrient, the preparations of which heretofore employed have disappointed the hopes entertained of them. This failure is chiefly due to the fact that various beef extracts have been employed in lieu of beef, these extracts being destitute of proteids or nutrient principles. To supply this defect, we have substituted for such beef extracts a preparation of beef which is a true food, containing the proteids, or tissue-forming material, in the form of peptones, in addition to those mineral salts to which the beef extracts owe any virtue which they may possess. We guarantee that each ounce of our Beef, Iron and Wine, Improved, contains 4 grains of citrate of iron and ammonia and represents the nutritive principles of one ounce of beef.

CASCARA CORDIAL.

A preparation of Rhamnus Purshiana for the treatment of habitual constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion and hemorrhoids; also a valuable vehicle for the administration of nauseous medicines.

The peculiar tendency of preparations of cascara sagrada toward the development, after manufacture, of an exceedingly bitter principle, has rendered it difficult to produce a liquid preparation which would remain permanently palatable. After several years' experimenting we reached the result required, and placed Cascara Cordial before the medical profession as a most elegant and permanent combination for the administration of the remedies composing it. It should be borne in mind, that while we have endeavored to identify the preparation with our own source of manufacture, by means of the peculiar form in which it is bottled, we have no trade-mark, patent or copyright on it and that it is intended solely for use on the prescription of the physician. We neither advertise it to the public, nor accompany it with any literature calculated to introduce it into popular use. We simply avail ourselves of the protection legitimately due the superiority which our careful selection of the crude drug by experts, and a thorough knowledge of the chemical and pharmaceutical peculiarities of the bark, ensure.

During the past two years we have received so many unsolicited testimonials to the efficiency of cascara cordial as a vehicle for the administration of drugs which are offensive to the palate, that we have been induced to test the range of its applicability to this end. The result of our experiments has strongly corroborated the reports, and justifies us in asking for this preparation a trial in the prescriptions of nauseous medicines with special reference to quinine. It requires no argument to convince physicians of the desirability of palatability in mixtures, but the important matter has been neglected, to the detriment of regular medicine in the regard of the public, chiefly because of the existence on the market of no agreeable and reliable excipient which could be ordered on prescriptions, and thus obviate the danger of change in the medicinal nature of the compound which exists when the druggist is given a carte blanche order to make the mixture agreeable. When the peculiar tonic laxative properties of cascara cordial are considered, its value as an excipient in a large number of cases will be all the more apparent. We respectfully request physicians to test the value of cascara cordial in the direction indicated.

FORMULA.

Each litre contains: Cascara sagrada bark, (true *Rhamnus Purshiana*), 100 grms.
Boerhaavia aquifolium, true, 37 grms.
 Diluted alcohol, 233 grms.
 Sugar, 288 grms.
 Water, q. s., ad 1 litre.

Elegantly flavored with carminative aromatics.

Dose: As a laxative, one teaspoonful twice a day, night and morning.

As a cathartic, one tablespoonful twice a day, night and morning.

For constipation and dyspepsia, from one-fourth to one teaspoonful four times a day for a week. If no improvement ensues, increase the dose till a normal or laxative passage is obtained, when the dose should be gradually decreased in amount and frequency until the benefit is permanent.

We publish a working bulletin upon this preparation, which we shall be pleased to mail to any physician desiring more detailed information.

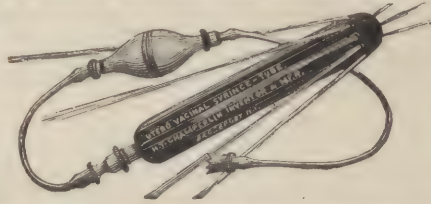
COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar- and Gelatin-Coated, in bulk, and in boxes and bottles of 25 pills each for retailing.

Our facilities for the manufacture of sugar- and gelatin-coated pills have enabled us to place upon the market a line of Compound Cathartic Pills, both U. S. P. and Improved formulas, which are unequalled in quality, and unapproachable in cheapness of price by any other brand worthy of competition. In addition to our regular parcels (bottles of 100 and 500 each) we make a specialty of these pills in large quantities in bulk, and would be pleased to offer quotations in response to applications stating quantity desired. We also make a specialty of these and other formula put up in boxes and bottles, with customer's card, for retailing, and respectfully solicit correspondence with any desiring these goods. In applying to us for further particulars, please state number of gross wanted.

CHAMBERLIN'S UTERO-VAGINAL SYRINGE.

The instrument shown in the cut, for which we are the manufacturer's sole agents, is constructed as follows: The vaginal tube is six inches in length; the surface is divided into ten longitudinal grooves one-eighth of an inch deep, with an orifice at the termination of each at the base of the dome for a reverse stream. In the doom are orifices for direct and diverging streams. Being nearly an inch in diameter, it acts as a "repositor" in prolapsus uteri. It presses the organ up to its normal position, at the same time distending the folds, by gently rotating the tube important results are obtained, viz: The unhealthy secretions are removed, and all injury arising therefrom obviated. The mucous membrane of the vagina and cervix uteri are effectually cleansed. If disease exist, medicine may now be directly and thoroughly applied to the affected part.



while the liquid is being injected. The grooves detach the tenacious mucus that adheres to the membrane, and the reverse streams passing down between the instrument and surface of the vagina effectually removes it. As a consequence, two

CHLOR-ANODYNE.

Chlor-anodyne is our improvement on chlorodyne. In studying the various formulae that have been offered for the latter, we became convinced that some of the ingredients might be discarded as contributing little or nothing to the therapeutic results desired, while others should be ruled out as wholly unfit for any place in modern pharmacy. It should be borne in mind by the profession that only by writing carefully the name "chlor-anodyne" can they secure our improved preparation, and that even then there is no surety of securing our preparation of the article except by being equally careful to specify "P. D. & Co." on every prescription.

Chlor-anodyne is used in therapeutics as an anodyne, carminative, antispasmodic, diaphoretic and astringent. Its action is naturally modified by the dose given. The dose for adults is from 5 to 30 drops, and for children from 1 drop to 20 drops, according to age. It will be seen from the active nature of the ingredients that care must be taken not to greatly exceed the dose here given. It may be administered in sweetened water. Full information in regard to the therapeutics of this preparation can be found in our Working Bulletin for the scientific investigation of Chlor-Anodyne, to which the profession are respectfully referred.

FORMULA FOR CHLOR-ANODYNE.

Each gramme (ordinary adult dose) contains:

Morphia, muriate.....	.0060 grms.	Tinct. Capsicum.....	.0025 grms.
Tinct. Cannab. Ind.....	.0800 "	Hydrocyanic Acid.....	.0170 "
Chloroform1350 "	Alcohol30 0 "
Oil of Peppermint.....	.0025 "	Glycerine.....	.4570 "

COD LIVER OIL PREPARATIONS.

We offer the profession an article of Pure Cold Refined White Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, which will be readily appreciated for its several valuable characteristics. It is made from fresh livers by a careful process, avoiding heat, and removing all offensive taste and odor, and yet retaining unimpaired all the valuable therapeutic properties of the agent.

Our Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is prepared from oil especially selected for the purpose, and every effort is made to present it in such form as to challenge the most rigid tests of its chemical and pharmaceutical excellence. It is not protected by patent or copyright. The formula is published on the label.

Our Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Dialyzed Iron, Glycerin and Catawba Wine is a valuable nutritive, tonic and stimulant. It contains 50 per cent. of the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, perfectly disguised and rendered agreeable to the taste by aromatics.

COMPOUND CEREBRAL SEDATIVE.

The properties of this preparation are sufficiently indicated by its name. It is offered as a scientific substitute for certain copyrighted preparations in the market, which are especially extolled as valuable remedies in the treatment of nervous affections. A *Compound Cerebral Sedative, Formula B*, differing from the formula given below only in the substitution of henbane for the opium is also on our list. We shall be pleased to send more detailed printed information upon application.

FORMULA.

Each fluidounce contains:	Chloral hydrate, 2 drachms.
	Potassium bromide, 2 drachms.
	Fluid extract gelsemium, 50 minims.
	Tincture opium, 40 minims.
Dose, a half fluidrachm (2 C. c.).	

IMPROVED COCAINE CASE

This case is made in the best style of workmanship, of the finest morocco, velvet lining, and contains:



1. Five capsules, each containing exactly one grain of cocaine muriate in crystals.
2. A vial to contain a solution of cocaine muriate.
3. A minim pipette.
4. A camel's hair pencil.
5. A place for holding a hypodermic syringe.
6. A card containing formulæ and directions for making two per cent. and four per cent. solutions of muriate of cocaine.

It is advisable in all cases to prepare solutions of cocaine salts fresh when they are required for use. To prepare a four-per-cent. solution, it is only necessary to empty the contents of one of the capsules into the vial, and fill to the mark with distilled water.

We furnish these cases with or without a hypodermic syringe. Should the physician already have a hypodermic syringe,

the latter case (which is provided with a place for holding it) will undoubtedly meet his requirements.

COCA CHEROOTS AND CIGARETTES.

For the Relief of Asthma, Hay Fever, Chronic Cough, Etc.

The beneficial effects reported from the use of coca leaves in the form of cheroots and cigarettes for the relief of asthmatic difficulties, irritative cough, etc., have induced us to prepare and offer them to the profession. They are made of coca leaves mixed with an equal portion of mild tobacco. The flavor and aroma are described by those who have used them as very agreeable. They produce a sedative effect on the pharynx, larynx, and air passages, which results frequently in the relief of irritative cough and difficult breathing. Impending attacks of asthmatic dyspnea are said to be frequently warded off by their use, and chronic sufferers have been able thus to secure comfort. The effect seems to be due to an anæsthetic action of the smoke upon the mucous membrane with which it comes in contact. The peripheral irritation, which results in the spasms either of dyspnea or of cough, is thus removed, and with removal of the cause the effect disappears. Prices and literature furnished on application.

COCA CORDIAL.

This cordial presents coca in a palatable form, commending it especially to the large class of persons of delicate nervous organization, for whom it has most frequently to be prescribed. In its preparation the astringent and bitter constituents of the drug, which would exert only a disturbing influence, are rejected, while care is taken to retain unchanged the true active principle, cocaine. One fluidounce of the cordial represents 60 grains of coca leaves of good quality, the vehicle employed being an agreeable cordial of a rich vinous flavor. The specific uses of such a preparation will suggest themselves at once to the physician. It may be given in doses of a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful, repeated as occasion requires, and is frequently advantageously combined with liquid acid phosphate (liquor acid phosphorici) or the official dilute phosphoric acid.

COCA, NATIVE ELIXIR, LORINI.

This elixir of coca leaves, prepared in the native habitat of the drug, differs from all other preparations of coca in containing all the original constituents of the native leaves. It has now become well-known that coca leaves suffer very extensive changes in transportation, and that there are no means by which these changes can be prevented. That the loss begins as soon as the leaves have been collected is shown by the fact that the Indians themselves refuse to accept the leaves after they have been dried for a few weeks. (Coca at Home, by Dr. H. H. Rusby, Therapeutic Gazette, March, 1889, p. 165.)

Of the therapeutic effects of coca-leaves in their original condition our knowledge is limited, as their use has been heretofore necessarily restricted to the country where grown. But trials that have been made with this preparation by leading practitioners, and its extensive use in Bolivia, fully warrant us in recommending it in the following conditions:

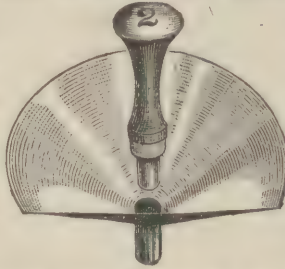
1. In exhaustion due to excessive physical or mental strain, or resulting from disease.
2. In pneumonia and kindred diseases involving difficult respiration.
3. In dyspepsia, either gastric or intestinal, of the atonic type.

The dose is a fluidounce, and should be taken immediately after eating.

It is earnestly requested that physicians should make known the results of their trials of this entirely new preparation.

DAVENPORT'S UNIQUE CAPSULE FILLER.

With this device gelatin capsules can be filled with powders, etc., more rapidly, and a larger quantity of medicine can be packed in a capsule of a given size than by the ordinary method. By its use the outside of the capsule cannot become soiled with the bitter or nauseous medicine with which they are usually filled, and capsules that have become damp or soft can be filled as readily as any. The capsules being filled with the dry powder present a much more elegant appearance than when the tedious hands of the customer, as often happens when both body and cap are filled. Please send to us for circulars and prices.



and disagreeable practice of first forming a mass is resorted to, and many persons who object to taking pills or capsules filled with pill mass, do not hesitate to take capsules when filled with the dry powders. The powder being packed in the body admits of the cap being placed entirely on the capsule, so that the powders in expanding are not liable to press the cap off after the prescription is placed in the

DIALYZED IRON.

The therapeutic merits of Dialyzed Iron, and its superiority over other ferruginous preparations, are now universally admitted. Each fluidounce contains 24 grains ferric oxide, or 16.79 grains metallic iron. It is free from disagreeable taste, has no injurious action on the teeth, stomach, or bowels, and is, therefore, suited to cases where other forms of iron are not tolerated. It is also an antidote for arsenical poisoning.

Dialyzed Iron, however, has the disadvantage of great liability to congeal under exposure to low degrees of temperature, thus rendering its transportation during the winter months very hazardous and unprofitable. To overcome this difficulty we furnish a preparation of this article, known as Glycerated Dialyzed Iron, which is a solution of the peroxide of iron, rendered perfectly pure and neutral by careful dialysis with distilled water, and united with a small percentage of chemically pure glycerin, which prevents it from congealing, and permits its shipment in any weather with perfect safety. It is permanent and will not gelatinize nor mould. The dose of this preparation is the same as that of the ordinary Dialyzed Iron, viz.: from 5 to 30 drops, containing five per cent. of peroxide of iron.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

(Pepsin, 1 grain; pancreatin, 1 grain; calcium lacto-phosphate, 2 grains.)

Useful in all forms of indigestion dependent upon any deficiency in the activity of these secretions, or upon indiscretions in eating. This combination of digestive agents is one which, in practice has been found very efficacious. Physiologists sometimes criticise the formula, on the ground that pepsin requires an acid medium, pancreatin an alkaline, to exert its digestive action, so that one or the other must necessarily be wasted. We admit the seeming force of the objection, but we contend that the positive experience which has approved this and similar combinations is of more weight than any theoretical considerations of merely a negative character. We employ in these tablets a pepsin about ten times as strong as the U. S. P. saccharated pepsin, and a pancreatin equal in digestive activity to any in the market.

DISINFECTANT AND ANTISEPTIC PREPARATIONS.

Our line of antiseptic and disinfectant preparations meets three chief indications, the fulfilment of which is a *sine qua non* to the practical utility and popular use of agents of this nature, to wit: 1. Adaptation for universal use wherever antiseptics or disinfectants are indicated. 2. Convenience of manipulation, which renders them possible of application by any person of ordinary intelligence. 3. Inexpensiveness, which makes their use by all classes of people practicable.

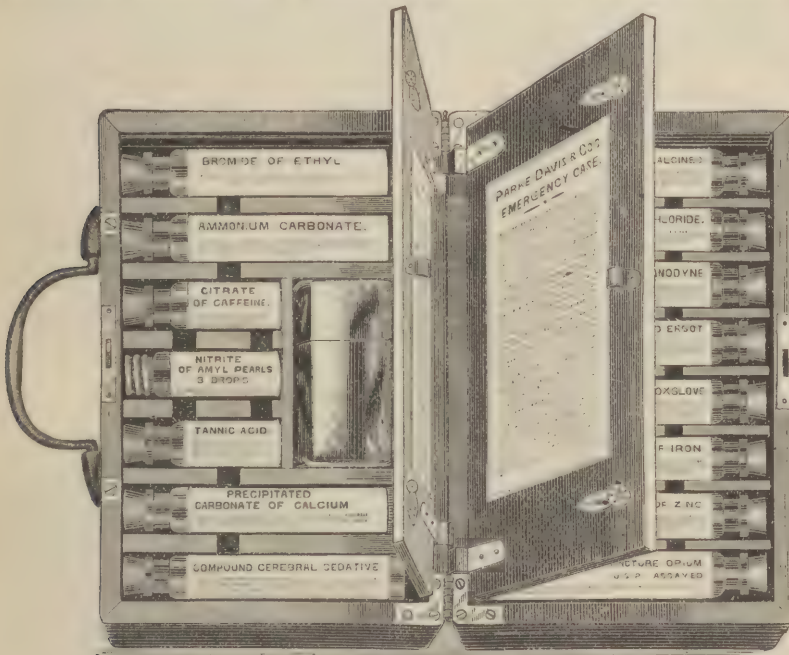
This line of preparations is intended to meet all the varied emergencies arising in cases of all epidemics due to the prevalence of disease germs, including small-pox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., as well as cholera; and also by their use to prevent the occurrence of these epidemics.

Several of these preparations are useful in the household, shop, store, factory, and elsewhere, at all times. Among these we may name our Antiseptic Liquid, which is an effectual antiseptic and deodorizer, and will entirely overcome all foul smells from whatever cause arising; Labarraque's Solution, which is a powerful oxidizing disinfectant and bleaching agent, capable of evolving chlorine, and attacking foul gases that result from putrefaction. It removes ink spots, fruit stains, and effectually bleaches all vegetable tissues and fabrics. It is certainly an indispensable article in every household; our Sulphur Bricks facilitate fumigation by sulphurous fumes, being more readily burned than the unprepared sulphur; while our Antiseptic Tablets and Antiseptic Cologne are invaluable in antiseptic surgery, and as antiseptic washes.

We publish a valuable pamphlet entitled "Disinfectants; What they are Good for, and How to Use them in the Prevention of Contagious Diseases, such as Cholera, Small-pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.," which we shall be pleased to mail to any address, free of charge, on application.

EMERGENCY CASE.

Physicians are frequently called in cases of poisoning, accidents and other emergencies which require immediate treatment. On such occasions it is very essential to have proper remedies at hand, that they may be administered without delay. With a view to supplying a want in this field of practice, we have lately introduced an Emergency Case of convenient size and containing the following remedial agents:



EMERGENCY CASE.

Ammonium Carbonate; Amyl Nitrite Pearls; Caffeine Citrate; Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated; Chlor-Anodyne; Compound Cerebral Sedative; Ergot, Normal Liquid; Ethyl Bromide; Foxglove, Normal Liquid; Magnesia Calcined; Solution Iron Chloride, U. S. P., for preparing Hydrated Oxide of Iron, which is used as a chemical antidote to arsenic; Solution Iron Subsulphate, U. S. P.; Tannic Acid; Tincture Opium, U. S. P.; Zinc Sulphate; Hypodermic Case, as described on page 43.

ERGOT PRODUCTS.

Ergot, being a drug which is usually given only under such circumstances as demand a prompt manifestation of its physiological properties, the necessity of perfect reliability in the preparation employed is

apparent. No other medicine requires more intelligent care in gathering and discriminating choice in selecting the crude drug. We have an expert agent who, at the proper seasons, visits the chief collection districts in Europe and gives personal attention to the gathering and selection of our supplies. He subjects each lot to requisite tests, chemical and otherwise, and such as do not strictly conform to these are rejected. On reaching our laboratory the selections of our European agent are carefully checked by our chemist, who determines the percentage of active principles in each lot before it is made into our pharmaceutical preparations.

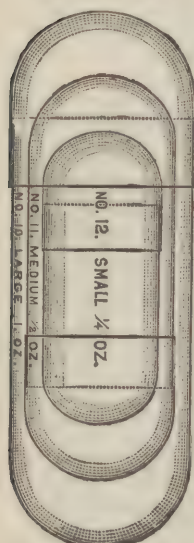
Our list of Ergot Products comprises the following: Normal Liquid Ergot; Fluid Extract Ergot; Solid Extract Ergot; Powdered Extract Ergot; Ergotin, purified for hypodermic injections; Ergotin, Bonjean, and Solution Sclerotic Acid; Pills Ergotin, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 grains; Tablet Triturates Ergotin, 1-10 and 1-4 grain; Wine of Ergot. Please send for descriptive literature on our Galenical Preparations of Ergot.

IMPROVED EMPTY GELATIN CAPSULES.

In seven sizes for oral exhibition; three sizes for rectal and vaginal administration; Veterinary (horse) capsules, three sizes.

Our Empty Capsules, for oral, rectal, and vaginal administration, and veterinary purposes are simply perfect as regards those qualities which commend to the practitioner these aids to the exhibition of medicines. Their solubility is perfect, and the fear of their passing undigested through the alimentary tract, as has been charged against other brands of these articles, is absolutely groundless. They can not be excelled in quality by any in use. To prove the truth of this statement we request a careful and critical comparison between them and other brands. As a matter of professional interest we append a table showing the capacity

HORSE CAPSULES.

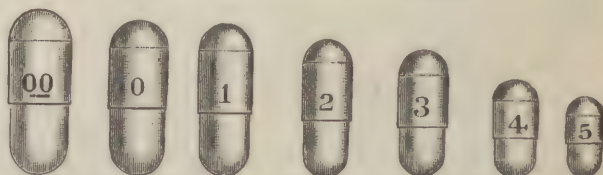


RECTAL CAPSULES.



quality by any in use. To prove the truth of this statement we request a careful and critical comparison between them and other brands. As a matter of professional interest we append a table showing the capacity

IMPROVED EMPTY GELATIN CAPSULES.



of our Improved Empty Gelatin Capsules, when filled by hand. Larger quantities can be enclosed by using capsule fillers.*

For further information upon capsules and other gelatin products, see article on "Gelatin Products;" also please apply to us for samples and printed matter.

APPROXIMATE CAPACITY OF EMPTY CAPSULES.

The capacity of Empty Capsules varies according to the degree of compression exerted in filling and the known variation in weight of the same bulk of different samples of the same powdered drug or alkaloid.

* See article on "Reymond's Patent Capsule Filler," and "Davenport's Unique Capsule Filler."

SIZE.		00	0	1	2	3	4	5
Quinia Sulphate.....	grs.	8	6	4	3	2	1½	¾
Cinchonidine Sulphate.....	grs.	8	6	4	3	2	1½	¾
Pulverized Ipecac Co. (U. S. P., 1880).....	grs.	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Pulverized Aloes.....	grs.	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Bismuth Subnitrate.....	grs.	20	14	10	8	6	4	2
Salicin.....	grs.	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Pulverized Rhubarb.....	grs.	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Salicylic Acid.....	grs.	8	6	4	3	2	1½	¾

HÆMATIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.

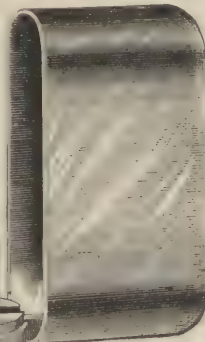
Each fluidounce contains: Potassium Hypophosphite, 1 1-2 grs.; Manganese Hypophosphite, 1 gr.; Strychnine Hypophosphite, 1-16 gr.; Iron Hypophosphite, 1 1-4 grs.; Calcium Hypophosphite, 1 gr.; Quinine Hypophosphite, 7-16 gr. A reliable substitute for certain proprietary preparations of some value. All that we claim for it is that it faithfully reproduces them in all essential particulars. The combination of remedies is one adapted to a great variety of diseased conditions. It is likely to prove useful wherever there is debility or depraved nutrition, but it is especially appropriate in cases of anemia and nervous prostration, in consumption, and in all serofulous and tubercular affections. Physicians will, however, in view of their knowledge of the constituents of this preparation, be able better than we to recognize the rational indications for its use.

IMPROVED HYPODERMIC CASE.

We have recently replaced the morocco-covered case previously listed with a very handsomely plated metal one of a flattened-elliptical shape suited for carrying in the vest or coat pocket. The cut gives an idea of its size and

While we would call attention to the convenience and elegance specially mention the following points of which the case is supplied.

1. The arrangement which provides against leakage should the use —Attached to the piston-rod on the small nut which, on the rod being drawn socket. If the rod is now turned towards the left, the nut, prevented from turning with the rod by the recess into which it fits, is forced against the leather to the degree necessary to spread the plunger so as to prevent leakage.



2. The ease with which the needle is cleansed.—On insertion of the wire into the screw-cap it is immediately guided by bevelled sides to the opening

into the needle proper. Other syringes have the floor of the cap chamber cut so squarely that it is often after many probings and vexatious delay that the wire can be guided to the opening.

3. The fortified needle.—A reinforcement of the needle is effected by a sheath embracing the upper half, thus strengthening it in the part previously most liable to give way under pressure.

The case contains in addition: extra wires for cleaning purposes, and the following selection of hypodermic tablets in tubes of 25 each: Nos. 2, 3, 5, 13, 16 and 20.

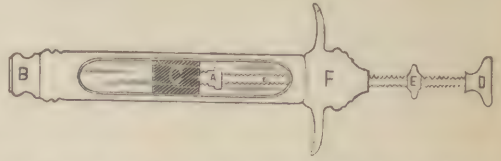
We furnish these cases without syringes, if desired. The syringes we supply with these cases, however, are of the best approved construction, and will be good investments, even to those who already have hypodermic syringes.



SPECIAL NOTE ON HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

Another advantage of our hypodermic syringe is the facility with which we can supply new parts to replace others which have become broken or lost. We append herewith a sectional cut of the syringe with references to indicate the names of the several parts:

- A, Expanding nut.
- B, Needle end cap.
- C, Leather cups.
- D, Rod head.
- E, Rod, nut washer
- F, Top cap.



Besides these are the "metal barrel," the "glass barrel," and the needles, which can be readily ordered by their names. The top cap "F," is furnished with finger-rests, (as in cut) or without finger-rests, as may be desired.

ISSUE PLASTERS.

A Convenient Means of Producing Continuous or Interrupted Counter Irritation.

The value of counter irritants in the treatment of many diseases is well recognized by the physician. The liniments and ointments commonly employed for this purpose, however, are uncleanly, and their use is attended with much unnecessary discomfort. The Issue Plasters are free from these objections, and are pronounced by those who have used them efficient and reliable, and at the same time remarkably mild in their action. Printed matter indicating some of the specific applications which may be made of these Issue Plasters will be forwarded to any physician upon application.



THE INDISPENSABLE CUP SYRINGE.

This instrument has been constructed to meet the demand created for an improved method of irrigation in the treatment of uterine disorders, and is especially recommended, because:

It is a complete syringe for the *vagina* or *rectum*, as it is accompanied by an extra tube for rectal injections, and therefore no other syringe is necessary in the family.

As a vaginal douche it can be used without rising from the bed.

Any quantity of water can be used without fatigue

No assistant is needed.

It does not soil the bed or clothing.

The syringe may be detached and the cups with the drainage tube forms a perfect urinal.

Send for prices and circulars.

LIQUID ACID PHOSPHATE.

This preparation is identical with that heretofore known as *Liquor Acidi Phosphorici*, and is superior to certain copyrighted and proprietary preparations of a similar nature upon the market. Physicians have long employed phosphoric acid, and various combinations of the acid with mineral bases, and are familiar with their effects upon the system. It is certainly, in an important sense, a nerve and brain food, and relieves symptoms of mental exhaustion, such as sleeplessness, melancholia, etc., and even increases the capacity for mental labor. This action is so well recognized that the acid phosphate is in considerable demand as a stimulating beverage, dispensed at the soda fountain in place of an alcoholic stimulant. Prices and literature forwarded to any physician or druggist upon application.

LIQUOR SEDANS.

A utero-ovarian sedative and anodyne, each fluidounce containing: Black Haw, 60 grains; Golden-seal, 60 grains; Jamaica Dogwood, 30 grains; combined with aromatics.

A careful study of medical literature for the past few years and the great importance ascribed by many medical writers, teachers and practitioners to Black Haw (*Viburnum Prunifolium*) in regulating uterine function; the specific action of Golden Seal (*Hydrastis Canadensis*) in the catarrhs accompanying uterine irregularity, and the well-known anodyne and sedative value of Jamaica Dogwood (*Piscidia Erythrina*) and its freedom from the distressing after effects of opium preparations, suggested to us the propriety of offering a palatable combination of these three remedies. We offer this to the profession under the name of Liquor Sedans and feel certain that it will be found a most convenient and serviceable combination for a very large class of cases of dysmenorrhoea, ovarian irritability and irregularity of the utero-ovarian functions.

Samples furnished physicians in private or hospital practice free on request, and reports, favorable or unfavorable, solicited.

NITRITE AMYL PEARLS.

These pearls are shells of thin glass, each containing two, three, four, five, eight, or ten drops of Nitrite of Amyl, packed in cotton wool, in boxes of one dozen. They are a serviceable method for the administration of Nitrite of Amyl. The patient may carry the box about his person without inconvenience, and on the approach of a paroxysm of his malady may crush a pearl in his handkerchief, and by inhaling the vapor find prompt relief. Its action on the heart is almost instantaneous, and it affords great relief in angina pectoris, spasmodic asthma, epilepsy, syncope, etc.

OPIUM PREPARATIONS.

The United States Pharmacopoeia requires that "denarcotized opium" shall contain 14 per cent. of morphine. This preparation, therefore, can be prescribed with the certainty of obtaining uniform effects. The same uniformity ought to be extended to all galenic preparations of this important drug, but this step in advance the United States Pharmacopoeia has not yet taken. It has, however, clearly indicated the direction of the line of march, and we believe that we only anticipate the action of the next committee on revision in fixing by assay the strength of all our opium preparations. For our fluid preparations of opium, except pure-gorie, and the fluid opium camphorated which is simply a concentrated form of pure-gorie, we adopt a *uniform standard* of morphine strength, viz.: six grains of the alkaloid to the fluidounce. We append a list of our preparations of opium, and request all interested in the subject to address us for our pamphlet entitled "Assayed Preparations of Opium."

Extract of Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 20 per cent. morphine (alkaloid*).

Powdered Extract of Opium: standard, 20 per cent. morphine (alkaloid*).

Fluid Opium, aqueous and deodorized: standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Fluid Opium, Camphorated: standard, 2 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Opium, Camphorated, U. S. P.; standard, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Opium, deodorized, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Ipecac and Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Opium Compound: diarrhoea mixture, composed of Tincture of Opium, Spirits Camphor.

Tincture of Capsicum, and Purified Chloroform.

Vinegar of Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Wine of Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS OF OX GALL.

Testimony is ample for the efficiency of ox gall as a remedy for torpid conditions of the bowels, and for various dyspeptic disorders. We take the liberty of quoting from a valued correspondent, Dr. Craig, of Weyak, Ind., the following account of the therapeutic uses of ox gall: "Ox gall is a tonic and aperient. In flatulency it is very valuable; in fact, it is the remedy I have found most effectual in the permanent cure of a disposition to the accumulation of flatus in the bowels. In dyspepsia, complicated with constipation, few remedies are more efficient than ox gall. In that condition of the system known as biliousness, it is a valuable remedy.

* Flatulency is relieved in three or four days by ten-grain doses of the ox gall given two or three times

* Four grains morphine (alkaloid) are equivalent to five grains morphine sulphate.

a day. If constipation does not exist, the ox gall alone is all that is required, being an aperient without sensible activity, and if the constipation is not obstinate it may be overcome by it. In chronic constipation one of the following pills taken at bed hour will be found a most efficient remedy:

R	Fel. bovinf.....	gr. ii.
	Ext. Colocynath Co.....	gr. j.
M.	Ft. pil. No. 1."	

Two preparations of ox gall are official in the U. S. Pharmacopeia; inspissated ox gall and purified ox gall. The latter is a somewhat more concentrated preparation than the former. The German Pharmacopeia formerly recognized a still more concentrated preparation, fel tauri depuratum, siccum, which is identical with the article sometimes sold under the name of cholate or choleinate of sodium. We prepare, in addition to these, a powdered inspissated ox gall which is in many cases more convenient for dispensing than the ordinary tenacious semi-solid product.

Ox gall enters into the formulas of several of our aperient, tonic and anti-dyspeptic pills. The formula above suggested by Dr. Craig we have also added to our list, and are prepared to furnish under the name of "Pills of ox gall, Craig's formula." We will be pleased to send literature upon the "Medicinal Preparations of Ox Gall," to any physician or druggist desiring the same.

PANCREATIN PREPARATIONS.

Among artificial digestive agents, the preparations of pancreatin have of late assumed especial prominence. The action of pepsin is confined to the peptonizing in acid solutions of the albuminoids; it has no action on fatty or starchy foods. The pancreatic fluid, on the other hand, digests all kinds of food, converting albuminoids into peptones, starch or dextrin into sugar, and reducing fats to the form of a perfect emulsion. While these effects are most energetically produced in alkaline solutions, they are not wholly prevented by the presence of acids.

Our preparations are of a very concentrated character, and possess in a high degree all the digestive powers of the pancreatic secretion. They contain the three peculiar ferments of the pancreas; myopsin, steapsin, amylopsin, effecting the digestion respectively of albuminoids, starch and fats. They are especially useful in peptonizing milk, effecting a complete transformation of the casein into peptones in a very short time.

Pancreatin, Liquid Concentrated.—Possesses in a high degree all the digestive properties of the pancreatic fluid. One fluidrachm will peptonize a pint of milk in about half an hour, at 110° F. It is well adapted for the extemporaneous preparation of elixirs, etc., and may be prescribed by physicians in suitable combinations.

Pancreatin, pure.—A highly concentrated preparation, of which 5 grains will sufficiently peptonize a pint of milk, at 110° F. in from one-half to one hour.

Pancreatin, Saccharated.—This is identical with the pure pancreatin, except that it is rendered more permanent and more acceptable to children by the addition of pure sugar of milk. It is one-fourth the strength of our pure pancreatin and will be found a much more active preparation than that commonly offered under this name.

Digestive Tablets.—These tablets contain one grain each of pure pepsin and pure pancreatin and two grains of lacto-phosphate of calcium. For further particulars see article on "Digestive Tablets."

Peptonizing Tablets.—To facilitate the preparation of peptonized milk, we have recently added to our list tablets or compressed pills of pancreatin, 2½ grains, put up together with separate tablets containing each ten grains of sodium bicarbonate. Put a pair of the tablets which contain a quantity of pancreatin just sufficient to peptonize ½ pint of milk, in half a gill of tepid water and stir at intervals until they are completely disintegrated. Add then half a pint of milk previously warmed to blood heat, and allow the mixture to stand in a warm place until peptonization has proceeded to the desired extent.

Please send for our literature upon pancreatin, embracing a description of these various preparations and recipes and directions for making peptonized gruel, peptonized beef tea, peptonized oysters, peptonized milk toast, etc.

PEPTONIZED EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Analysis has demonstrated that this extract of beef contains from thirty to forty per cent. of peptones; its nutritive value, therefore, is higher than that of any similar preparation in the market. It is readily soluble in water, contains a very large proportion of albuminoids in the form of peptones, and has a rich, appetizing flavor.

PHYSICIAN'S POCKET REAGENT CASE.

Soon after the introduction of our Urinary Test Papers, it became apparent that a small pocket case

which should contain all the apparatus necessary for urine analysis, at the bedside of the patient, was in large demand, and our Physician's Pocket Reagent case was therefore placed upon the market. Our greatest expectations have been exceeded.

This case contains a complete set of chemical apparatus and reagents for urine analysis, qualitative and quantitative, to-wit. In addition to the series of urinary test papers* issued by us, a comprehensive book of instructions for the use of Dr. Oliver's bedside tests, and the following apparatus:

1. Two test tubes, one of which is graduated.
2. A minim pipette.
3. A set of six specific gravity beads, corresponding with specific gravities respectively of 1.005, 1.010, 1.015, 1.020, 1.025, 1.030. These will be found more convenient to use than the ordinary urinometer, which is, moreover, a very fragile instrument.

A more compact arrangement it would be difficult to devise, and the physician cannot well forego the convenience of such a vest-pocket chemical laboratory.

We also offer a pocket case in which the reagents are furnished in the form of tablets instead of

papers as originally introduced. The tablets are preferred by some as they dissolve completely in water, while the papers are apt to adhere to the test tube, from which they are removed with a little difficulty. General directions same as for the papers. The assortment of tests in the case with tablets differ somewhat, in the introduction of the bismuth subnitrate test for sugar (Boettcher's sugar test) and the necessary accompaniment of lead oxide, with which to determine if any change undergone by the bismuth has been occasioned by sulphur or by sugar. To make room for this more reliable and more readily applied test for sugar,

we omit from the urinary test case with tablets the Picric acid and sodium tungstate tests. Of course the assortment will be changed in any individual instance to suit the wishes of the purchaser, if indicated. Our full line of Urinary Test Tablets is given under the title "Urinary Test Tablets," hereafter.

As will be seen by the cut the Reagent Case with test tablets contains in addition to the tablets two test tubes, a minim pipette, a set of six specific gravity beads, as enumerated above, and a book of instructions. We shall be pleased to mail on application our pamphlet on "Urinary Tests in Paper and Tablet Form" to any one interested in the subject.



* See article on "Urinary Test Papers."

PEPSIN.

Having greatly extended our facilities for the manufacture of pepsin on a large scale, we are enabled to devote especial attention to the production and maintenance of the best quality and uniform strength. Pepsin has been offered of late years in a great variety of forms, and frequently with claims, as regards digestive activity, which actual experiment has failed to substantiate. The disappointment experienced by physicians who have prescribed this remedy has been frequently due to the worthlessness of the article dispensed. Certain brands of Pepsin which are most attractive in appearance, and whose ready solubility seems to be a strong point in their favor, consists chiefly of peptones having very little digestive activity, and rapidly deteriorating with age.

The value of Pepsin depends wholly on its power to digest albuminoids, and the preparations named below are offered as altogether satisfactory in this respect. They combine the greatest possible freedom from impurities with unvarying strength and medicinal excellence.

Pepsinum Purum, in Lamellis.—Perfectly soluble, non-hygroscopic and comparatively free from peptones; capable of dissolving 2,000 times its weight of coagulated egg albumen, in accordance with the provisions of our modified pharmacopoeal test.

The importance of these claims cannot be over-estimated, the best pepsins heretofore offered, barely possessing one-half this digestive strength in accordance with such condition, and being either, insoluble owing to the presence of mucous, or hygroscopic, and prone to decomposition, owing to the presence of a large percentage of peptones. Obviously the results to be derived from the administration of pepsin are entirely dependent upon its ability to digest proteids and it is to be hoped that the forthcoming Pharmacopoeia will revise its now absurdly low standards, and in this way crowd out of the market the many inferior products whose existence is justified by the fact that they conform to the official standards.

Pepsinum Purum, Pulvis.—This is simply the Pepsinum purum, in lamellis, in the form of impalpable powder. It will be found convenient for dispensing.

Pepsin, Saccharated, U. S. P., 1880.—Odorless and invariable. This pepsin should always be used on physicians' prescriptions and where the official strength has been adopted as standard. One grain will dissolve 50 grains coagulated albumen, being quadruple the strength of the best commercial pepsin.

Pepsin, Glycerole, concentrated.—A highly concentrated solution of pepsin in glycerin. Particularly adapted for preparing elixirs, wines, etc., containing pepsin. This glycerole is compatible with the scale salts of iron, and will not cause a precipitation of the bismuth when combined with ammonio-citrate of bismuth. Each fluidounce represents 95 grains pepsin saccharated, U. S. P. Each minim will dissolve 100 grains of coagulated egg-albumen in accordance with the modification of the official test as fully described in our circular on pepsin. It is thus twice the strength of pepsin saccharated, U. S. P., and about 50 times the strength of liquid pepsin, U. S. P.

Pepsin, Lactated.—This well-known digestive agent is a powder composed of pepsin, pancreatin, lactic acid, maltose, diastase and hydrochloric acid. Of unfailing benefit in all forms of indigestion. Lactated pepsin is not patented, and will recommend itself as a substitute for the various copyrighted preparations in the market.

Pepsin, Liquid, U. S. P., 1880.—This preparation is particularly adapted for the convenient administration of pepsin in liquid form. It is adjusted to official strength and will be found uniform in action and decisive in effect.

PEPTONIZING TABLETS.

These tablets are put up in boxes of two vials each. One of these vials contains 30 tablets of sodium bicarbonate, 10 grains; and the other tablets of pure pancreatin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, with sugar of milk, q. s., to make 10 grains. They are used for preparing peptonized milk, gruel, beef-tea, etc., and full directions are enclosed in each box.

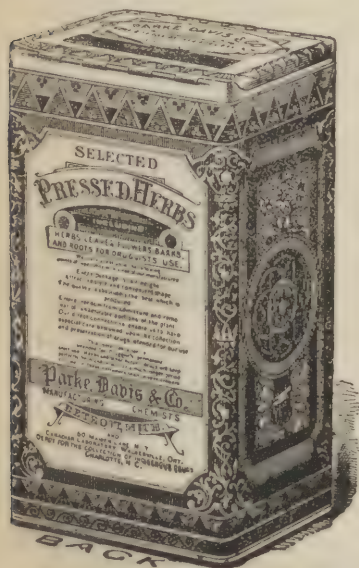
POWDERED BONE.

Bone flour is a true food not a medicine. It can be taken most readily by incorporating it with the ordinary food. By digesting it a little while in strong vinegar it is rendered wholly soluble, and can then be used as a condiment, with or without addition of cayenne, mustard, walnut cat-sup, or curry flavor. It offers to the digestive fluids a supply of phosphoric acid much more easily assimilated than that which is contained in the tough structure of the outer coating of cereal grains; it is more digestible, and, we might add, more palatable than bran. Our powdered bone is prepared from carefully selected fresh beef bones deprived of fatty matter and adherent fibrous and muscular tissue. Its approximate composition is organic matter, chiefly collagen, 30; calcium phosphate, 60; magnesium phosphate, 1.7; calcium carbonate, 7.8; calcium fluoride, 0.5. We shall be pleased to furnish printed matter concerning its properties.

POWDER OF BEEF.

The experience of Dr. Debove, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, at the Bicêtre and LaPitié Hospitals, in the treatment of diseases of inanition with powdered beef, as prepared according to his own formula, has excited great interest of late in the medical world. Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, of the Academy of Medicine and of the Hospital St. Antoine, and other physicians in Paris, report equally favorable results. Dr. Henry B. Millard, of New York, who has enjoyed numerous opportunities of seeing it employed by Dr. Debove, and obtaining this author's experience and formula, has recently presented these, together with his own experience, in a series of articles published in the *New York Medical Journal*, April 19th and 26th, and May 16th, 1884. He says: "The class of ailments in which superalimentation is important are those characterized by emaciation from non-assimilation of food, chronic diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting, including the vomiting of pregnancy, chlorosis, anæmia, exhaustion following severe illness or hæmorrhage, and, above all, phthisis pulmonalis;" and he adds: "I have seen in Paris, and in my own practice at home, all these conditions relieved and cured." Send for descriptive circular and reprints of Dr. Millard's article above referred to.

CHOICE PRESSED HERBS, LEAVES, ROOTS, BARKS, AND FLOWERS.



We invite attention to the following points of superiority in this line of our manufactures: Every package is full weight; it is attractive in style and convenient in shape; the quality is absolutely the best which is produced; the prices do not exceed those of inferior goods in bulk; there is an entire freedom from admixture, and removal of undesirable portions of the plant. Our direct connection enables us to have especial care bestowed upon the collection and preservation of drugs intended for our use.

Each ounce of the herbs, leaves, or flowers, is confined in a neat package, having the common and botanical name of the drug, its synonyms in English, French and German, its medicinal properties and dose, and, in the case where the article is poisonous, the antidote printed on the parcel; sixteen ounces are wrapped together in a package, using paper that will not show every particle of dust that may be on the druggist's shelf. Sample packages will be cheerfully furnished on application.

We furnish at the manufacturer's prices—20 cents each—neatly decorated tin cans for keeping pressed herbs, etc., secure from the ravages of vermin and the deteriorating effects of light. These cans are provided with interchangeable labels, and may be placed upon end or side to suit the druggist's shelving.

RARE ALKALOIDS, GLUCOSIDES, CHEMICALS, ETC., INCLUDING THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF MANY IMPORTANT DRUGS.

To employ therapeutic agents to the best advantage the physician must be able to adjust with precision the dose he prescribes. This is impossible so long as the drug is variable in quality or strength. That crude vegetable drugs are liable to very great variation in these respects is a fact only too well recognized in our day, and the drug in its crude form is now comparatively little used; it has given place to preparations such as solid and fluid extracts, which are practically more uniform in character than the crude drug they represent. These in turn must be before long superseded by preparations whose strength is definitely fixed by assay, as in the case of our Normal Liquids and Standard Solid Extracts. Meanwhile those who are disposed to place medication on a scientific basis, have no alternative but to employ as far as practicable the active principle of the drug itself. This has already been done very generally in the case of a few drugs, such as cinchona bark and opium, but the number of these active principles which might be available in this way has increased greatly within the past few years, and we desire to call

the attention of physicians to some of the more important of these, which we are now prepared to furnish. We shall be glad to receive clinical reports of the results obtained in the use of these comparatively new remedies. The following list includes some of the most important of these, together with a few chemicals and medicinal agents drawn from other sources, which, except in a few of the large cities, the physician finds it difficult to procure.

ACETANILID; an antipyretic; known also as Antifebrin.

ACID HIPPURIC; for therapeutic properties see calcium hippurate.

ACID METAPHOSPHORIC; a convenient and portable test for albumin in urine.

ACID OSMIC; used in the treatment of obstinate sciaticas and facial neuralgias.

ACID PIPITZAHOINIC; an active drastic.

ACID SALICYLIC, PURE; used advantageously in rheumatism.

ACID SALICYLIC, PURE; from oil of wintergreen, uses same as above.

ACID SCLEROTIC, SOLUTION; a preparation from ergot, with its similar properties.

ACID TRICHLORACETIC; an odorless antiseptic, and prophylactic against Asiatic cholera.

ACONTINE; exceedingly active, 1-100 grain being equivalent to about one grain of Aconite root.

ADONIDIN; resembles Digitalin, and is employed chiefly for its action upon the heart.

AGARICIN; strongly recommended for the relief of night sweats of phthisis.

ALKANNIN; excellent red coloring for oils, ointments, tinctures, etc.

ALOIN; the cathartic principle of Aloes.

ALUMINIUM ACETATE; a non-poisonous odorless antiseptic for dressing wounds, etc.

AMMONIUM GLYCYRRHIZATE; used to mask the bitterness of quinine and other nauseous drugs.

AMMONIUM PICRATE; recommended as a substitute for quinine.

AMYL NITRITE; a powerful heart stimulant; used in angina pectoris, asthma, etc.

AMYL VALERIANATE; a stimulant, antispasmodic, anodyne, and hypnotic ether.

ANTIPYRIN; synthetic alkaloid, a substitute for quinine; reduces febrile temperatures.

APIOL; used in cases of fetid menstruation, and in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

APOMORPHINE MURIATE; derivat alkaloid from morphine; an active emetic.

ARBUTIN; a glucoside from uva ursi with diuretic properties.

ASPIDOSPERMINE; valuable for dyspnoea in its various forms.

ATROPINE, PURE; the alkaloid of Atropa Belladonna.

ATROPINE SULPHATE; differs from the pure alkaloid in that it is freely soluble in water.

BERBERINE HYDROCHLORATE; tonic, hepatic stimulant, anti-periodic, etc.

BERBERINE PHOSPHATE; soluble in water; properties the same as the hydrochlorate.

BERBERINE SULPHATE, ACID; less soluble than the neutral salt, properties similar.

BERBERINE SULPHATE, NEUTRAL; of equal solubility and properties as the phosphate.

BISMUTH SUBIODIDE; an efficient substitute for iodoform.

BOROGLYCERIDE; recommended as a valuable antiseptic.

BRUCINE; alkaloid from nux vomica, with alleged local anæsthetic properties.

CADMIUM SULPHATE; used locally in conjunctivitis, ulcers and opacities of the cornea, gleet, etc.

CAFFEINE CITRATE; used to relieve headaches, neuralgic pains, and for its sustaining effect.

CALCIUM HIPPURATE; said to produce remarkable effects where there is an excess of uric acid in the system.

CAMPHOR MONOBROMATED; used as a sedative in whooping-cough, hysteria, etc.

CANNABIN TANNATE; an efficient hypnotic, producing a quiet and refreshing sleep.

CANNABINON; a preparation of cannabis indica with similar properties.

CERIUM NITRATE; a nerve tonic in chronic intestinal eruption and chronic vomiting.

CHINOLINE; derivative from coal tar.

CHINOLINE SALICYLATE; the antiperiodic and febrifuge properties of the base in this salt are believed to be intensified by combination with salicylic acid, a powerful antizymotic.

CHINOLINE TARTRATE; a powerful antiseptic, and is said to relieve whooping-cough.

CHOLESTERIN; believed to be an excrementitious product of no application in medicine.

COCAINE; the principal alkaloid of E. coca. See article on "Cocaine," and "Erythroxylon Coca."

CODÉINE; obtained from opium; used chiefly as a cough remedy, and frequently cures headaches.

CONINE; a liquid alkaloid; active principle of poison hemlock, and therapeutic properties the same.

CONINE HYDROBROMATE; soluble, crystallizable; more suitable for dispensing than the alkaloid.

CONINE HYDROCHLORATE; resembles the preceding.

COLCHICINE; from *Colchicum autumnale*, uses the same as of the crude drug.

COLOCYNTH; active principle of colocynth, and uses the same as of the crude drug.

CONVALLAMARIN; cardiac tonic resembling digitalin.

COTOIN; valuable in chronic diarrhœas.

CURARE; a powerful anti-spasmodic; prescribed in epilepsy, hydrophobia, etc.

DATURINE (pure crystals and sulphate); believed to be identical with hyoscyamine; solution of the sulphate may be employed in place of atropine to dilate the pupil of the eye.

DIGITALIN; represents the active principles of foxglove.

DUBOISINE SULPHATE; chiefly employed to dilate the pupil of the eye.

ELATERIN; a prompt hydragogue cathartic.

EMETINE; active principle of ipecac.

ERGOTIN; see Sclerotic acid.

ESERINE; see Physostigmine.

ETHYL BROMIDE; this anæsthetic for short operations stands without a rival. Although in longer operations it cannot be substituted for ether or chloroform, it is a valuable adjuvant to these. It may be employed as a preliminary to the administration of ether, or else it may be advantageously used as one of the constituents of an anæsthetic mixture. Send for literature.

GELSEMINE; active principle of yellow jasmine, of use in obstinate neuralgias.

GELSEMINE HYDROCHLORATE; permanent in the air.

GELSEMINE SULPHATE; soluble, but very hygroscopic.

GELSEMINE TARTRATE; readily soluble and very permanent.

OMATROPINE HYDROBROMATE; employed in making ophthalmoscopic examinations of the eye.

HYDRARGYRUM TANNICUM OXYDULATUM (Mercurous Tannate); an efficient antisymphilitic.

HYDRASTINE; alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*. The therapeutic activity of golden seal is due principally to this alkaloid, although it is present in the drug in comparatively small proportion. It must not be confounded with the so-called hydrastin muriate—a yellow crystalline powder, obtained by adding muriatic acid to solutions of golden seal—which is, in fact, a salt of berberine, and acts simply as a bitter tonic. The true hydrastine or white alkaloid exerts a peculiar stimulating and alterative action upon the mucous membrane, and is a valuable remedy in atonic conditions of the bowels, and in all catarrhal affections of the mucous tracts. It is especially useful in chronic affections of the bladder and genito-urinary system, in the treatment of granular lids and other chronic affections of the eye; also in diseases of the throat and ear.

HYDROCHINON; a coal-tar product with antiseptic and antipyretic properties.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMATE; from *Hyoscyamus niger*; its peculiar active principle; a powerful sedative, particularly useful in quieting maniacal excitement.

HYOSCYAMINE; alkaloid from *Hyoscyamus niger*; identical with Daturine; produces effects of henbane.

HYPNONE; phenylmethylacetone; its usefulness not yet defined.

ICHTHYOL; useful as a local application in sprains, skin diseases, etc.

IODOL; of some value as an antiseptic.

KAIRINE; synthetic alkaloid; said to be an excellent febrifuge.

KAVA KAVA, ALPHA RESIN; the active principle of kava kava according to experiments of Lewin

KAVA KAVA, BETA RESIN; properties regarded as similar but slightly weaker than above.

KAWAHIN; crystalline principle of kava kava; its therapeutics not yet established.

LANOLIN; wool-fat; an admirable base for ointments, cerates, etc.

MUSCARINE SULPHATE; powerfully stimulates the salivary and cutaneous secretions.

NAPELINE; an alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum Napellus*.

NAPHTHALIN; an antiseptic coal-tar product, used as an ointment in scabies, etc.

NAPHTHOL; derivative of tar, powerfully antiseptic, used in ointments for scabies, etc.

NITROGLYCERIN, 1 per cent. solution; used in angina pectoris, weak heart, neuralgias, etc.

PAPAIN; the concrete juice of the unripe fruit of *Carica Papaya*; employed as a substitute for pepsin.

PAPAYOTIN; a concentrated preparation of Papain.

PARACOTONIN; neutral principle of *Paracota* bark, used in diarrhœas, etc.

PARALDEHYD; a hypnotic, resembling in its effect chloral hydrate.

PELLETIERINE SULPHATE; a remedy for tape-worm.

PELLETIERINE TANNATE; commonly used in preference to Pelletierine sulphate.

PHYSOSTIGMINE (*Eserine*) pure crystals; this alkaloid is the chief active principle of Calabar bean. The pure alkaloid being insoluble in water, is not well adapted for medicinal uses. *Physostigmine salicylate* is the official salt, and has the advantage over the *sulphate* that it forms permanent crystals, and its solutions in water are more stable than those of the sulphate. It is chiefly employed as an application to the eye, but may be used wherever Calabar bean is indicated. We furnish the pure crystals, the sulphate, and the salicylate.

PIROTOXIN; the active principle of *Animirta cocculus*, W. & A. An ointment of 10 grains to the ounce has been successfully used in *tinea capitis*. Also, prescribed in minute doses in certain forms of dyspepsia, and as a remedy for leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and other uterine diseases.

PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORATE; used as a powerful eliminant in uræmia, ascites, etc.

PILOCARPINE NITRATE; preferred to the hydrochlorate because it is less hygroscopic.

PISCIDIN; active principle of *Jamaica Dogwood*. See article on "*Jamaica Dogwood*."

PODOPHYLLOTOXIN; the active constituent of the resin of *Podophyllum*.

PYRIDINE; lately recommended by Prof. Germain Sée as a remedy for asthma.

QUININE AND UREA MURIATE; this double salt is remarkable for its ready solubility in water, hence it has been selected for hypodermic use. The concentrated aqueous solution contains a grain of the compound in each minim, and being perfectly neutral, it causes comparatively little irritation. The effects produced are the same as those of sulphate of quinine, and it is employed in the same doses.

RESORCIN; an odorless antiseptic; dissolves readily in water; reduces pulse and temperature.

SANGUINARINE NITRATE; expectorant, nauseant, deobstruent, etc.

SANGUINARINE SULPHATE; resembles Sanguinarine nitrate, but is more soluble in water.

SCILLITOXIN; a cardiac sedative.

SODIUM CHOLEATE; a mild laxative especially useful in flatulent dyspepsia.

SODIUM NITRITE; recommended in epilepsy.

SODIUM SULPHOCARBOLATE; used in diphtheria of the anginous form and in fermentative dyspepsia.

SODIUM TUNGSTATE; employed as a reagent for the detection of albumin in the urine.

SPARTEINE SULPHATE; regulates and strengthens the heart's action.

STROPHANTHIN; cardiac tonic, does not contract the blood-vessels.

TREBENE; a product of turpentine, used in winter cough.

TERPIN HYDRATE; derivative of oil of turpentine, with similar properties.

THALLINE; synthetic alkaloid; properties intermediate between those of kairine and antipyrine.

URANIUM NITRATE; employed with alleged success in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

URETHANE; a valuable hypnotic.

VERATRINE, alkaloid of *Cevadilla* seeds; sternutatory, irritant and depressant poison; employed almost exclusively in the form of an ointment or oleate, or a topical application in neuralgias, especially in sciatica.

SANGUIS BOVINUS EXSICCATUS.

Dried bullock's blood, defibrinated. This preparation, with the addition of water, is in all essential respects similar to the fresh bullock's blood. As a substitute for beef tea and the various essences and extracts, it replaces, with a true aliment, what are at best but stimulants. The profession have been lately much interested in the favorable reports of the use of blood as a rectal injection in low and wasting diseases. The article here presented affords a ready means for the extemporaneous preparation of the desired enema, thus placing this valuable method in the hands of those whose time and opportunity forbid resort to abattoirs for the natural fluid. Printed information furnished on application.

REYMOND'S CAPSULE FILLER.

The attention of pharmacists and physicians is called to this simple contrivance for filling capsules. No well equipped pharmacy should be without one. By its use the inconvenience of dispensing medicines in capsules is entirely removed, and it may be conveniently carried by the physician and used at the bedside, a little experience in its use making the filling of capsules nearly as expeditious as the enfolding of powders. Its advantages over other inventions of a similar nature are:

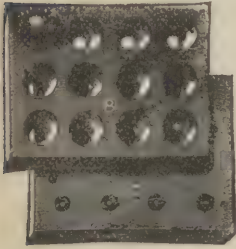
First, simplicity; previous experience is not required to operate it successfully.

Second, economy in time; with other fillers only one capsule can be filled at a time; with the Raymond a dozen.

Third, economy in capsules; the method of filling the capsules is so simple that there is no possibility of breaking them.

Fourth, economy in material: the liability of waste while filling the capsules is reduced to a minimum.

Fifth, price; it is the cheapest filler in the market, amount of work being considered.



SEMPLE'S ATOMIZING INHALER.

The value of medicated vapor in the topical treatment of affections of the nose, mouth, larynx, bronchi and lungs, has long been recognized by the medical profession; but the various inhalers that have been heretofore placed before the profession have very imperfectly fulfilled the purpose for which they were designed, and physicians and patients have been discouraged by a failure of the apparatus to supply a spray which will admit of continuous inhalation without irritation of the membrane it is intended to medicate.

It is, therefore, with special pleasure that we offer the profession Dr. Semple's apparatus, which is immeasurably superior to any now in use, and will, we believe, be largely employed in future, not only by the specialist in diseases of the respiratory tract, but also by the general practitioner. This new invention is unquestionably the most perfect apparatus ever presented for the application of medicated vapor to the respiratory tract. It combines simplicity of construction, durability, and a fineness of spray unapproached by any atomizing inhaler hitherto introduced. It provides a constant supply of vapor in a reservoir, and secures more effectually than any other the topical effects of medicated vapor on the whole respiratory tract. In consumption, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, hay fever, and indeed in all diseases in which it is desirable to topically medicate the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, this atomizing inhaler forms an indispensable addition to the armamentarium of the physician. Descriptive circulars containing formulæ of inhalants, etc., sent on application.



SUGAR TEST FLASKS.

In these flasks are furnished, in convenient form, the means for a ready examination of the urine. Unless hermetically secured as in the flasks, a copper solution speedily undergoes deterioration, and the physician, rather than be at the trouble of preparing his reagent for the occasion, often leaves his diagnosis in doubt, when, with the reagent at hand, he could easily arrive at certainty. Physicians find these flasks, therefore, a great convenience. Each flask contains a quantity of copper solution exactly equivalent to one-fifth of a grain of anhydrous glucose.

TARO FLOUR.

From the Hawaiian Islands, where it is recommended by resident physicians as a diet for consumptive and dyspeptic patients. It may be employed in a great variety of ways as an article of ordinary diet. Where the plant producing the flour is indigenous, however, the simplest forms of preparation are those which find most favor, and taro cakes are used at the breakfast table almost to the exclusion of hot rolls, muffins, griddle cakes, etc. Printed information giving numerous recipes for the use of taro flour sent upon application.

THE NEW UREOMETER.

A simple, convenient, accurate and inexpensive apparatus for the determination of urea in the urine. The amount of urea excreted by a patient in a given time, furnishes the physician information of the greatest importance as bearing upon diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. It is in general an index of the manner in which the various physiological functions of the organism are performed, and in particular, in certain kidney diseases, it enables the physician to foresee and guard against danger. No new principle is involved in our ureometer. The urea is decomposed as usual by the action of an alkaline solution of chlorine or bromine, and determined by the volume of gas (nitrogen) generated in the reaction. The original features in the apparatus are (a) the form of the receiver in which the gas is collected and measured, and (b) the graduation of this receiver in such a way that the results are read off directly in percentage of urea. The apparatus consists of:

1. A bottle provided with perforated rubber cork and delivery tube; in this the decomposition of the urea is effected.
2. A small test tube to contain the urine, graduated to hold 4 C c. the quantity employed in each experiment.
3. A graduated jar for measuring the gas evolved. This jar is provided with an overflow tube, and a vent tube closed by a rubber cap, to secure accurate adjustment of the level of fluid in the jar at the commencement of the experiment.

Each ureometer is accompanied by a descriptive circular containing full and explicit instructions; the estimation of urea by it consumes very little time, and the results for all practical purposes are as accurate as could be wished. Prices and illustrated circular furnished upon application.

URINARY TEST PAPERS.

A happy suggestion was made by Dr. G. Oliver, of Harrogate, England, in 1883, that slips of paper might be impregnated with the various reagents employed in urinary tests, and that the physician could thus compress into the compass of a vest pocket case all the reagents likely to be of service in making an examination of the urine. Such a case was introduced by us, and has met with unusual success.

The case contains: first, the indispensable litmus paper—a neutral shade, serving either for acidity or alkalinity of the secretion, papers impregnated with citric acid and with sodium carbonate, to be used in connection with the reagents for albumen and sugar, for the detection of glucose, papers impregnated with: 1, indigo carmine and 2, picric acid, and the indigo paper. As tests for albumen the series includes four of the recently introduced reagents, whose value experience has already sufficiently established. These are: 1. Picric acid. 2. Potassio-mercuric iodide. 3. Potassium ferrocyanide, and 4. Sodium tungstate. All of these are to be used in connection with citric acid.

Full directions accompany each package. Our bound pamphlet containing Dr. Geo. Oliver's original article on "Beside Urinal Tests," an article by Chas. W. Purdy, M. D., of Chicago, Ill., on "The Comparative Value of the Newer Tests for Albumin in Urine," and one by the same author upon "Urinary Test Papers," will be forwarded, postpaid, to any address upon application.

See article on "Physician's Pocket Reagent Cases," p. 47.

URINARY TEST TABLETS.

We now furnish (in tubes of 25 tablets of any one test) any of the following Urinary Tests in Tablet form: Citric Acid; Indigo-and-Sodium-Carbonate; Picric Acid; Potassium Ferrocyanide; Potassio-Mercuric Iodide; Sodium Carbonate; Sodium Tungstate; Bismuth Subnitrate (Böttcher's Sugar Test).

The Urinary Tests in paper form, especially those depending upon the production of a precipitate, have had one serious objection urged against them. If one of these Reagent Papers be boiled with a quantity of water, the agitation incident to ebullition is sufficient to disintegrate the paper, and the floating fibres are liable to be mistaken for a precipitate. In the substitution, for these papers, of tablets consisting of a soluble inert base combined with the reagent, we have not only obviated this defect, but

have in several instances been enabled to simplify the tests, and, at the same time, enhance the permanency thereof.

The same general directions apply to the use of the tablets as for the papers.

The indigo test paper must be used in connection with one of the sodium carbonate papers, while the indigo tablet contains the sodium carbonate in combination with the indigo-carmine, thereby making it complete in itself. The quantity of sodium carbonate in the tablet is usually sufficient, but when very hard water is used to form the solution, or the urine is excessively acid, the addition of one of the sodium carbonate tablets becomes necessary.

See article on "Physician's Pocket Reagent Case," p. 47.

WILSON'S EUREKA ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.

The best surgeons unanimously assert that the most appropriate and satisfactory treatment for the milder forms of prolapsus uteri is the continuous use of a properly adjusted supporter. It is claimed that when the procidentia is excessive, it is advisable to employ a stem pessary in addition, with a perforated cup for the reception of the cervix uteri. By this combined pressure the organ is enabled to resume its natural position.

We are assured that in Dr. Wilson's Supporter are combined all the features essential to a satisfactory instrument, and beg to enumerate below the reasons which form the basis of our opinion.

The supporter (without the pessary) is perfect and complete itself, consisting of back and abdominal pads, connected by elastic bands and peritoneal or thigh straps. It is thus admirably adapted to the less severe grades of displacements.

The stem of the pessary is made of German silver, plated with silver, and can be easily bent to fit any person. The cup, composed of celluloid, is so shaped as to carry the uterus with the greatest possible comfort, the support being natural and without pressure upon the os uteri, or urethra. Irritation of the parts, which so frequently results from the use of other instruments, is thus avoided.

The position of the pessary on the wire may be readily changed with little effort. In this manner it may be adjusted to meet the requirements of the varying degrees of retroversion and anteversion, a desideratum which the general practitioner will fully appreciate. Illustrated circular furnished on application.

CONCENTRATED DISTILLED EXTRACT WITCH HAZEL.

There is abundant clinical testimony to the fact that a preparation of hamamelis containing its volatile constituents, produces remarkable effect in subduing inflammatory action, restraining hæmorrhage and allaying pain, and that it exerts also a decided antiseptic action. The solution is not astringent nor styptic, but it appears to have the power of contracting the capillary blood-vessels, and, in this way, of arresting hæmorrhages, and relieving the symptoms of inflammation. As a household remedy, it has one advantage over nearly all others in common use, viz.: that where it does no good, it is not likely to do harm. The stimulating lotions and liniments which are so frequently employed in the domestic treatment of contusions, burns, and other similar injuries, may, by their injudicious use, greatly aggravate inflammatory conditions. The extract of witch hazel, in all such cases, acts simply as a local sedative. Under its influence swelling subsides, pain is abated, extravassated blood is rapidly absorbed, so that the injured part does not become "black and blue," or at least this effect is produced only to a small extent.

The remedy has acquired a reputation particularly in the treatment of irritable and bleeding piles. In many cases it suffices alone to effect a cure, and it is always a valuable adjuvant to other remedies. It should be used freely and frequently, some soothing ointment being afterwards applied. Varicose ulcers, and all similar conditions of venous engorgements are benefited by the extract. In all passive hæmorrhages, also, it may be advantageously used. As a dressing for indolent, foul, and phagedenic ulcers, the distilled extract of witch hazel is of the greatest value. It acts at once as an antiseptic and a mild stimulant, restoring the tissues to a healthy condition, promoting granulation, and thus enabling nature to effect a speedy cure. In ulcers, especially effecting erectile tissues, or vascular structures, the benign action of this preparation is conspicuously illustrated. Thus it is invaluable in the treatment of chancreoid, as well as non-specific ulcerations of the penis, as it is also in simple balanitis and other inflammatory affections of the generative organs. Catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes are also amenable to treatment by this agent, which may be combined with such other remedies as the physician's experience may suggest.

In rheumatic and neuralgic affections, the extract has only a limited use, but sometimes, even in severe cases, it affords relief, particularly in chronic rheumatism and in neuralgic headaches. These are a few only of the particular applications which can be made of this distilled extract, and will suffice to indicate the general range of its utility. Its most important use will be in the treatment of traumatic injuries,

including sprains, bruises, excoriations, cuts, burns, contused and lacerated wounds, as well as corns, bunions, chapped lips, fissured nipples, ulcers, the bites or stings of insects, etc.

Our product will be found of full strength, and uniform in excellence. Much that is now in the market is of very inferior quality. Physicians who desire to have our preparation dispensed upon their prescriptions will ensure compliance with their wishes by specifying "P., D. & Co."

YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Dr. Achilles Rose (Medical Record, April 25, 1885), reports gratifying results in the treatment by antiseptics of various affections of the gastro-intestinal tract: he finds explanation of the action of the mineral acids, and of salts of bismuth, silver, zinc, etc., in the antiseptic action of these remedies, and is disposed to regard mercury, from its acknowledged superiority to all other agents in this respect, as pre-eminently the remedy in all these affections, and clinical experience seems to sustain his views. Yellow oxide of mercury is a powerful antiseptic, preventing the putrefactive changes which often take place in ingested food, and thus indirectly promoting nutrition, restoring appetite, and removing dyspeptic symptoms. Useful in all acute or chronic derangements of the alimentary tract, in typhoid fever, phthisis, convalescence from surgical diseases, and where the functions of the liver are deranged. We manufacture the compressed tablets of yellow oxide of mercury, recommended by Dr. Rose, and will be pleased to furnish a reprint of Dr. Rose's article above referred to upon application.

GLYCEROLE YERBINE COMPOUND AND SYRUP YERBA SANTA AROMATIC.

We direct especial attention to our Glycerole Yerbine Compound as an eligible preparation for the administration of Yerba Santa in those ailments in which it seems to be indicated. (See "Yerba Santa.") Among the various vehicles which have from time to time been suggested for the exhibition of quinine, there is none which so effectually disguises the bitterness of that drug, as the Syrup of Yerba Santa Aromatic. Shortly after the introduction of Yerba santa, it was discovered to have the property of masking almost completely the taste of quinine, and we have succeeded by the addition of aromatics, in masking the taste of the Yerba santa itself. The combination is one to which we ask the attention of the profession, with great confidence in the result of the tests to which it may be put. Please specify "P., D. & Co." and thus guard against the fictitious preparations, which a lack of familiarity with the physical properties of the newer drugs of the Pacific coast has caused some manufacturers to place on the market.

PROPERTY AND DOSE LIST OF DRUGS

FROM WHICH PARKE, DAVIS & CO. MANUFACTURE EITHER A FLUID EXTRACT, GERMAN TINCTURE, NORMAL LIQUID, SOLID EXTRACT, POWDERED EXTRACT, OR CONCENTRATION.

The purpose of this list is to afford the busy physician a ready reference to all drugs of which we manufacture either a Fluid Extract, German Tincture, Normal Liquid, Solid Extract, Powdered Extract, or Concentration; giving first, the common name; second, the most generally accepted botanical synonym; third, a brief resumé of properties; and, fourth, a list of such preparations of each as we manufacture, with the dose of each in minims, fluidrachms or grains.

Our limited space prevents the insertion of botanical synonyms as "cross references."

A complete list of pills manufactured by us will be found elsewhere.

It should be remembered that besides the preparations here and in our pill list enumerated, our line embraces: Elixirs, Wines, Syrups, Malt Extracts, Granular Effervescent Preparations, Compressed Tablets, Mineral Water Salts, Soluble Elastic Capsules, Hard Filled Capsules, Iodoform Bougies, Medicated and Flavored Lozenges, Plasters, Oleates, Ointments, Cerates, Collodions, Glycerols, Confections, Inhalants and a complete list of Fine Pharmaceutical Specialties and Rare Alkaloids, Drugs, Chemicals, etc., more fully described in the preceding pages of this work.

Abrus Precatorius, see page 1.

Abscess Root.—*POLEMONIUM REPTANS*, LIN.—Alterative, astringent, diaphoretic, expectorant. Fluid extract root: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Aconite.—*ACONITUM NAPELLUS*, LIN.—Powerful nervous and arterial sedative; reduces temperature, decreases the heart's action, and promotes diaphoresis.

Fluid extract leaves; 2 to 5 minims.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims.

Normal liquid root: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims.

Solid extract root (Extract Aconite, U. S. P. 1880); 1-20 to 1-5 grain.

Solid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Powdered extract leaves; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Powdered extract root; 1-20 to 1-5 grain.

Concentration, Aconapellin; 1-25 to 1-12 grain.

German tincture; 10 to 25 minims.

Adonis Vernalis, see page 1.

Adruc, see page 1.

Agaric, see White Agaric.

Agrimony.—*AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA*, LIN.—Mild corroborant and astringent.

Fluid extract root and leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Allantus Glandulosa, see page 2.

Ajowan, see page 2.

Alligator Pear, see page 2.

Allspice.—*EUGENIA PIMENTA*, DC.—Used principally with other preparations to render them agreeable, see also page 16.

Fluid extract fruit; 10 to 40 minims.

Aloes.—*ALOE SOCOTRINA*, LAM.—Tonic, purgative, emmenagogue and anthelmintic.

Fluid extract inspissated juice of leaves; 3 to 20 minims.

Fluid Aloes and Myrrh; each pint represents 6 2-5 ozs. Aloes, 6 2-5 ozs. Myrrh; useful in amenorrhoea; 15 to 30 minims.

Solid extract; 1 to 5 grains.

Powdered extract; 1 to 5 grains.

Alstonia Constricta, see page 2.

Alternative Compound, see page 3.

Alum Root.—*HEUCHERA AMERICANA*, LIN.—A most powerful astringent.

Fluid extract root; 10 to 20 drops.

Alveloz, see page 3.

American Blue Vervain.—*VERBENA HASTATA*, LIN.—Tonic, emetic, expectorant and sudorific.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

American Columbo.—*FRASERA CAROLINENSIS*, WALT.—Tonic and slightly aperient. In over-doses purgative and emetic.

Fluid extract root; 20 drops to a fluidrachm.

Concentration, Fraserin; 1 to 3 grains.

American Hellebore.—*VERATRUM VIRIDE*, AITON.—Chief use, to depress the action of the heart and to lower the vaso-motor tonus.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 1 drop gradually increased until desired effect on the circulation is produced.

Normal liquid; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims.

Solid extract; 1-8 to 1-3 grain.

Concentration, Veratrin; 1-16 to 1-4 grain.

American Ivy.—*AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA*, MICHX.—Alterative, tonic, astringent, expectorant.

Fluid extract bark and twigs; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm. Concentration, Ampelopsin; 2 to 4 grains.

American Sarsaparilla.—*ARALIA NUDICAULIS*, LIN.—Said to resemble in its alterative properties sarsaparilla (*Smilax officinalis*) for which it is frequently substituted in practice.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

American Wormseed.—*CHENOPodium AMBROSIOIDES*, LIN., VAR. *ANTHELMINTICUM*, GRAY.—Anthelmintic and antispasmodic.

Fluid extract fruit; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Anagallis Arvensis, see page 3.

Angelica.—*ARCHANGELICA OFFICINALIS*, HOFFM., AND *ARCHANGELICA ATROPURPUREA*, HOFFM.—Aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract seed; 5 to 30 minims.

Angustura.—*CUSPARIA TRIFOLIATA*, WILLD.—A stimulant tonic, with febrifuge properties, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.

Fluid extract bark; 10 to 30 minims.

Anise.—*PIMPINELLA ANISUM*, LIN.—A grateful aromatic carminative; supposed to increase the flow of milk.

Fluid extract fruit; 10 to 20 minims.

Apple Tree Bark.—*PYRUS MALUS*, LIN.—Tonic and febrifuge.

Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Arbor Vitæ.—*THUYA OCCIDENTALIS*, LIN.—Expectorant, febrifuge, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, local irritant, resembles savin in its general character.

Fluid extract twigs and leaves; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Areca Nut, see page 3.

Arnica.—*ARNICA MONTANA*, LIN.—A powerful direct stimulant to the arterial and nervous systems. The preparations of the flowers are extensively employed as external applications for the relief of pain from bruises, sprains, etc., and to prevent or remove ecchymosis.

Fluid extract flowers; 5 to 25 minims.

Fluid extract root, (U. S. P.); 5 to 20 minims.

German tincture; 12 to 50 minims.
Solid extract flowers; 1 to 5 grains.
Solid extract root (U. S. P.); 1 to 5 grains.

Aromatic.—Each pint represents $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. each of cinnamon and ginger, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of cardamom and nutmeg. Carminative, and gently stimulant; employed for the relief of nausea, flatulence, colic or diarrhoea, and often prescribed with other remedies as a corrigent and adjuvant.
Fluid extract aromatic powder; 10 to 30 minims.

Asparagus.—*ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—A gentle but certain diuretic.
Fluid extract green root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Avens Root, see Water Avens Root.

Bael Fruit.—*ÆGLE MARMELOS*, CORREA DE SERRA.—Astringent.
Fluid extract; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Balm.—*MELISSA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Diaphoretic, anti-spasmodic, and moderately stimulant.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Balm of Gilead.—*POPULUS CANDICANS*, GR.—Stimulant, diuretic, and anthelmintic.
Fluid extract buds; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Balmomy.—*CHELONE GLABRA*, LIN.—Cathartic and anthelmintic.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Chelonin; 1 to 4 grains.

Balsam Fir Bark.—*ABIES BALSAMEA*, MARSH.—Stimulant, diuretic, and anthelmintic.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Bamboo Brier, see page 24.

Banana Root, see page 3.

Barberry Bark.—*Berberis vulgaris*, LIN.—Tonic and laxative, with an after astringent effect.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidounces.
Concentration, Berberin; 1 to 3 grains.

Bayberry.—*MYRICA CERIFERA*, LIN.—Astringent, acrid, in large doses emetic, salagogue, errhine.
Fluid extract bark; 15 to 30 minims.
Concentration, Myricin; 1 to 5 grains.

Baycuro, see page 4.

Bay Laurel.—CONCENTRATED EXTRACT, see page 36.

Bearsfoot, see page 4.

Beech-drop (Cancer-root).—*EPHEDRUM VIRGINIANA*, BART.—Astringent.
Fluid extract plant; 10 to 30 minims.

Belladonna.—*ATROPA BELLADONNA*, LIN.—Mydriatic, anodyne, excitomotor; suppresses the secretions. Poisonous in overdoses.
Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 4 minims.
Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 1 to 3 minims.
German tincture; 2 to 10 minims.
Normal liquid leaves; 1 to 4 minims.
Normal liquid root; 1 to 3 minims.
Solid extract leaves (U. S. P. assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Solid extract leaves, strictly alcoholic, one-half stronger than that of the U. S. P.
Solid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Powdered extract leaves (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Powdered extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Concentration, Belladonnin, sometimes called Atropin; 1-24 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Benne Leaves.—*SESAMUM ORIENTALE*, LIN.
Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Benzoin.—*BALSAMIC RESIN FROM STYRAX BENZOIN*, DRY.—Stimulant and expectorant.
Fluid benzoïn; 5 to 15 minims.

Benzoin Compound.—Each pint represents 7 oz. av. benzoïn, 1-1-6 oz. purified aloes, 4-2-3 oz. storax, 2-1-3 oz. balsam tolu. Stimulating expectorant and vulnerary.
Fluid; 5 to 15 minims.

Berberis Aquifolium, see page 4.

Beth Root.—*TRILLIUM ERECTUM*, LIN.—Astringent and tonic.
Fluid extract rhizome; 90 to 60 minims.
Concentration, Trillin; 2 to 4 grains.

Bistort.—*POLYGONUM BISTORTA*, LIN.—Astringent.
Fluid extract rhizome; 20 to 40 minims.

Bitter Bugleweed.—*LYCOPUS EUROPEUS*, LIN.—Tonic and alterative.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Bitter Root.—*APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM*, LIN.—Emetic, diaphoretic, tonic and laxative.
Fluid extract root; as an emetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachm; tonic and diaphoretic, 10 to 20 minims.
Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.
Concentration, Apocynin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

Bittersweet.—*SOLANUM DULCAMARA*, LIN.—Diuretic, diaphoretic, and discutient.
Fluid extract leaves and twigs (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 5 to 15 grains.

Black Alder.—*PRINUS VERTICILLATUS*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent and alterative.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Black Ash Bark.—*FRAXINUS SAMBUCIFOLIA*, LAM.—Tonic and astringent.
Fluid extract bark of tree; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.
Solid extract; 10 to 20 grains.

Blackberry Root.—*RUBUS VILLOsus*, AIT.—Astringent and tonic.
Fluid extract bark of root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Fluid extract Blackberry Comp.; each pint represents 14 ounces blackberry root, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces cassia, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces cloves; active astringent; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Black Cohosh.—*CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA*, NUTT.—Tonic, nervine, and antispasmodic.
Fluid extract rhizome and rootlets (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Cimicifugin, or Macrocin, 1 to 4 grains.
Fluid extract Black Cohosh Comp.; each pint represents: 8 ozs. black cohosh; 3 ozs. licorice; 2 ozs. cherry bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. seneca; 1 oz. ipecac. Nervous and arterial sedative; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Black Haw, see "*Viburnum Prunifolium*," p. 26.

Black Hellebore.—*HELLEBORUS NIGER*, LIN.—Purgative, emmenagogue.
Fluid extract root; as a purgative, 5 to 20 minims.
Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.
Powdered extract; 1 to 4 grains.

Black Pepper.—*PIPER NIGRUM*, LIN.—A powerful stimulant to the stomach and intestinal canal.
Fluid extract dried unripe berries; 5 to 20 minims, largely diluted with water.

Black Walnut Leaves.—*JUGLANS NIGRA*, LIN.—Alterative and deobstruent.
Fluid extract leaves; 20 to 30 minims.

Black Willow.—*SALIX NIGRA*, MARSHALL.—Bitter tonic. Said to be an aphrodisiac of considerable power, and to exert a peculiar influence over the whole sexual apparatus.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract buds; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Bladder Wrack.—*FUCUS VESICULOSUS*, LIN.—Said to diminish fat without injuring health.
Fluid extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fluidrachms, three times a day.
Solid extract; 5 to 30 grains.
Powdered extract; 5 to 30 grains.

Blessed Thistle.—*CNICUS BENEDEICTUS*, GAERTN.—Tonic, diaphoretic and emetic.
Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 8 to 10 grains.

Blood Flower, see *Asclepias Curassavica*, p. 3.

Blood Root.—*SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS*, LIN.—In small doses tonic, increasing secretions; in larger doses nauseates and reduces pulse.
Fluid extract rhizome; as emetic, 10 to 20 minims; as an expectorant, 2 to 5 minims.
Powdered extract; 1 to 5 grains.
Solid extract; 1 to 5 grains.
Concentration, Sanguinarin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.
Sanguinarine, sulphate; 1-40 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Sanguinarine, nitrate; 1-20 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Blue Cohosh.—*CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES*, Mx.—Diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 30 minims.
Solid extract; 2 to 4 grains.

Fluid extract Blue Cohosh Compound; 18 fl. ozs. (imperial) represents 8 ozs. blue cohosh; 4 ozs. each of ergot and water-pepper; and 2 ozs. of saevin. A useful emmenagogue; 5 to 20 minims, two or three times a day.

Concentration, Calophylin; 1 to 5 grains.

Blue Flag.—*IRIS VERSICOLOR*, LIN.—Cholagogue, cathartic and alterative.

Fluid extract rhizome (U. S. P.); 10 to 20 minims. Solid extract; 2 to 4 grains.

Concentration, Irisin; 1 to 3 grains.

Blue Gentian.—*GENTIANA PUBERULA*, Mx.—Tonic and stomachic.

Fluid extract root; 10 to 40 minims.

Boldo., see *Boldoa Fragrans*, page 5.

Boneset.—*EUPATORIUM PERFORIATUM*, LIN.—Tonic, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic and laxative.

Fluid extract leaves and tops; 1 to 2 fluidrachms. Solid extract; 10 to 25 grains.

Concentration, Eupatorin; 1 to 3 grains.

Borage.—*BORAGO OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Demulcent, refrigerant, and gently diaphoretic.

Fluid extract plant; 1 fluidrachm.

Broom Tops.—*CYTISUS SCOPARIUS*, LINK.—Applicable to all forms of chronic dropsy.

Fluid extract tops; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Buchu.—*BAROSMA BETULINA*, BART.—Augments the appetite, and promotes digestion, quickens the pulse, and favors the secretions of the skin. Fluid extract leaves; 15 to 30 minims in water.

Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.

Concentration, Barosmin; 1 to 3 grains.

Fluid extract Buchu Comp.; 16 fluidounces, imperial, represent: 8 ozs. av. buchu; 2 ozs. cubeb; 2 ozs. juniper berries; 2 ozs. uva ursi; with 2 fluidounces spirit of nitrous ether. Recommended for the treatment of diseases of the genito-urinary organs; 30 to 60 minims.

Fluid extract Buchu and Juniper with Acetate Potash; 15 fluidounces, imperial, represent: 12 ozs. buchu; 3 ozs. juniper berries; 432 grains potassium acetate. A very efficient diuretic, useful in various diseases of the urinary organs; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; each pint represents: 8 ounces buchu; 2 ounces pareira brava; 2 ounces stone-root; 4 ounces juniper berries; balsamic, diuretic and astringent; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Buckbean.—*MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA*, LIN.—Tonic, anti-scorbutic, emmenagogue and vermifuge.

Fluid extract rhizome; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Buckeye Bark.—*ESCLUS GLABRA*, WILLD.—Useful in constipation, rectal irritation, prolapsus ani, prolapsus uteri and other uterine derangements and in hemorrhoids.

Fluid extract bark; 3 to 5 drops, three to four times a day.

Buckhorn.—*OSMUNDA REGALIS*, LIN.—Demulcent, tonic and styptic.

Fluid extract root stock; 1 to 3 fluidrachms.

Buckthorn Bark.—*RHAMNUS FRANGULA*, LIN.—A mild, but not certain laxative or cathartic.

Fluid extract bark (U. S. P.); 15 to 60 minims.

Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.

Buckthorn.—*RHAMNUS CATHARTICA*, LIN.—Powerfully cathartic.

Fluid extract berries; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Bugleweed.—*LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS*, LIN.—Narcotic and astringent.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 5 to 15 grains.

Concentration, Lycopin; 1 to 4 grains.

Burdock.—*LAPPA OFFICINALIS*, ALLIONI.—Alterative, aperient, diuretic, sudorific.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract root; 6 to 20 grains.

Fluid extract seed; see page 5.

Butternut.—*JUGLANS CINEREA*, LIN.—A gentle cathartic, producing no debilitating effects. Fluid extract inner bark of root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms. Solid extract (U. S. P.); 3 to 10 grains.

Powdered extract; 3 to 10 grains.

Concentration, Juglandin; 1 to 5 grains.

Buttonbush.—*CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS*, LIN.—Tonic, febrifuge, aperient and diuretic.

Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Button Snakeroot.—*LIATRIS SPICATA*, WILLD.—Diuretic, tonic, stimulant and emmenagogue.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Calabar Bean.—*PHYSGOSTHMA VINENOSUM*, BALFOUR.—Spinal sedative, acting especially on the motor centres.

Fluid extract seed; 1 to 4 minims.

Solid extract (U. S. P.), assayed; $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Powdered extract, assayed; $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Calendula Flowers.—*CALENDULA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Slightly stimulant and diaphoretic.

Fluid extract florets; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.

California Fever Bush., see "Garrya Leaves," page 12.

California Laurel., see page 5.

Canada Snake Root., see Wild Ginger.

Canadian Hemp.—*APOCYNUM CANNABINUM*, LIN.—Powerful emetic and cathartic.

Fluid extract root; 5 to 20 minims.

Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.

Powdered extract; 1 to 4 grains.

Canella.—*CANELLA ALBA*, MURRAY.—Aromatic, stimulant.

Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Cannabis Indica.—*CANNABIS SATIVA*, LIN., var. *INDICA*.—A powerful, but notoriously uncertain narcotic, producing in full doses exhilaration, intoxication and delirious hallucinations. Fluid extract flowering tops (U. S. P.); 3 to 10 minims, beginning cautiously.

Normal liquid; 3 to 10 minims.

Solid extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

Powdered extract (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

Cantharides.—*CANTHARIS VESICATORIA*, DE GEER.—A powerful stimulant, with a peculiar direction to the urinary and genital organs.

Fluid extract; used externally as a blistering fluid.

Capsicum.—*CAPSIUM FASTIGIATUM*, BLUME.—Active irritant and stimulant.

Fluid extract fruit (U. S. P.); 5 to 15 minims.

Solid extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

Caraway.—*CARUM CARVI*, LIN.—Used principally with other preparations to render them agreeable.

Cardamom Seed.—*ELETTERIA CARDAMOMUM*, MATON.—Agreeable carminative and stomachic.

Fluid extract seed; 5 to 15 minims.

Fluid extract Cardamom Comp; sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represent: $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. av. each of cardamom seed and cinnamon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. caraway and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. cochineal; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Carnauba., see page 5.

Caroba., see page 5.

Cascara Amarga., see page 6.

Cascara Sagrada., see "Rhamnus Purshiana," page 22.

Cascarilla.—*CROTON ELUTERIA*, SWARTZ.—Aromatic, stimulant, tonic and febrifuge.

Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful.

Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.

Cassia.—*CINNAMOMUM (SPECIES VARIOUS)*.—Principally used with other preparations to render them agreeable.

Fluid extract; 10 to 20 minims.

Castor Beans.—*RICINUS COMMUNIS*, LIN.—Powerfully cathartic and often emetic.

Fluid extract seeds; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Castor Leaves.—*RICINUS COMMUNIS*, LIN.—Galactagogue.

Fluid extract leaves; 1 fluidrachm.

Catechu.—*ACACIA CATECHU*, WILLD.—Gently tonic and powerfully astringent.

Fluid extract of the commercial extract of wood; 10 to 45 minims.

Catnep.—*NEPETA CATARIA*, LIN.—Stimulant and slightly tonic.

Fluid extract tops and leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Carpenter's Square (Figwort).—SCOPHULARIA NODOSA, LIN.—Alterative, diuretic and anodyne.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Cedron Seed, see page 6.

Celandine, Garden.—CHELIDONIUM MAJUS, LIN.—A dras ic purgative.

Fluid extract herb and root; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

German tincture; 8 to 60 minims.

Celery Seed.—APIUM GRAVEOLENS, LIN.—Used principally with other preparations to render them agreeable.

Fluid extract; 5 to 15 minims.

Solid extract; 1 to 3 grains.

Centaur.—SABBATIA ANGULARIS, PURSH.—A substitute for quinine in malarial diseases, especially remittents.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Cereus Grandiflorus, see "Night Blooming Cereus," page 20.

Cevadilla Seeds.—VERATRUM SABADILLA, SCHLECHT.—A drastic and irritant cathartic, formerly used as a vermifuge, and to destroy the vermin of the hair.

Fluid extract seeds; 2 to 4 minims.

Chamomile, German.—MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA, LIN.—Tonic.

Fluid extract flowers; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

German tincture; 12 to 30 minims.

Chamomile, Roman.—ANTHEMIS NOBILIS, LIN.—Tonic.

Fluid extract flowers; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 8 to 12 grains.

Chekan, see page 6.

Cherry, see Wild Cherry, also Choke Cherry.

Chesnut.—CASTANEA VULGARIS, LAM., VAR. AMERICANA, A. DC.—Efficient in relieving the symptoms of whooping cough.

Fluid extract leaves (U. S. P.); 5 to 60 minims.

Chewstick, see page 7.

Chirata.—SWERTIA CHIRATA, HAM.—A simple bitter tonic.

Fluid extract herb and root (U. S. P.); 15 to 30 minims.

Choke Cherry.—PRUNUS (CERASUS) VIRGINIANA, LIN.—Not the *P. Virginiana* of the U. S. P. Tonic, antispasmodic, mildly astringent, antiperiodic.

Concentration, Cerasin or Cerasein; 2 to 8 grains.

Cinchona Calisaya, Wed.—CALISAYA BARK.—Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic.

Fluid extract (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Normal liquid; 15 to 60 minims.

Solid extract (U. S. P., assayed); 5 to 25 grains.

Powdered extract (assayed); 5 to 25 grains.

Fluid extract Cinchona Aromatic; sixteen fluid-ounces, imperial, represent; 13 oz. av. cinchona bark; 2½ oz. sweet orange peel; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of cardamom seeds and cassia; and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. caraway seeds. Can be used wherever the fluid extract of the bark is indicated; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Cinchona Pale.—CINCHONA OFFICINALIS, HOOK. Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Cinchona Comp.; each pint represents; 8 ounces cinchona bark (pale); 6 ounces bitter orange peel; and 1½ ounces serpentaria; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract, assayed; 5 to 25 grains.

Cinchona Red.—CINCHONA SUCCIRUBRA, PAV.—Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic.

Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Normal liquid; 15 to 60 minims.

Solid extract, assayed; 5 to 25 grains.

Fluid extract Cinchona Comp.; each pint represents; 7½ ounces red cinchona bark (true), 6 ounces bitter orange peel, and 1½ ounces serpentaria; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract cinchona red, detannated; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Cleavers.—GALIUM APARINE, L.—Aperient, diuretic, alterative.

Fluid extract herb; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Clover, Red, see Red Clover.

Cloves.—EUGENIA CARYOPHYLLATA, THUNBERG.—Principally used in other preparations to render them agreeable.

Fluid extract; 8 to 30 minims.

Coca, see pages 7 and 10.

Cocculus, see Fish-berries.

Cocklebur, see page 7.

Coffee.—COFFEA ARABICA, LIN.

Fluid extract roasted seeds; for flavoring purposes in making syrup for soda water, etc.; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract unroasted coffee seeds; indicated where caffeine is commonly prescribed; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½ fluidrachms.

Colchicum.—COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE, LIN.—Produces rapid waste of tissue, and promotes elimination of the products of tissue waste; chiefly used in gout.

Fluid extract corm (U. S. P.); 2 to 8 minims.

Fluid extract seed (U. S. P.); 2 to 8 minims.

Normal liquid corm ("root"); 2 to 8 minims.

Normal liquid seed; 2 to 8 minims.

Solid extract corm ("root") (U. S. P., assayed); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1½ grains.

Powdered extract corm ("root"); acetic (assayed); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1½ grains.

Colocynth.—CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS, LIN.—A powerful drastic hydragogue cathartic.

Fluid extract dried fruit; 2 to 5 minims.

Powdered extract (U. S. P.); 1 to 2 grains.

Powdered extract Colocynth Comp. (U. S. P.); 5 to 20 grains.

Coltsfoot.—TUSSELAGO FARFARA, LIN.—Demulcent and slightly tonic.

Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Columbo.—JATEORRHIZA CALUMBA, MIERS.—A mild tonic without astringency.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 10 to 30 minims.

Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.

Powdered extract; 1 to 4 grains.

Comfrey.—SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE, LIN.—Demulcent, slightly astringent and tonic.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Condurango.—GONOLOBUS CUNDURANGO, TRIANA.—Tonic, emetic, diuretic and deobstruent.

Fluid extract root; 30 to 60 minims.

Powdered extract; 6 to 10 grains.

Conium.—CONIUM MACULATUM, LIN.—Anodyne, antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac and discutient.

Fluid extract leaves; 5 to 20 minims.

Fluid extract fruit ("seed") (U. S. P.); 5 to 20 minims.

German tincture; 8 to 20 minims.

Normal liquid fruit ("seed"); 2 to 8 minims.

Solid extract leaves; 2 to 5 grains.

Solid extract fruit ("seed") (U. S. P., assayed); 1 to 3 grains.

Powdered extract leaves; 2 to 5 grains.

Coriander.—CORIANDRUM SATIVUM, LIN.—Used principally with other preparations to render them agreeable.

Fluid extract; 10 to 30 minims.

Corn Silk, see page 9.

Coto, see "Paracoto," page 20.

Cotton.—GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM, LIN.—Emmenagogue, oxyctic and abortive.

Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract of the fresh inner bark of the root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract bark of root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract root; 3 to 15 grains.

Concentration, Gossypin; 1 to 5 grains.

Cough Grass.—TRITICUM REPENS, LIN.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 1 to 5 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 20 grains and upwards.

Cramp Bark.—VIBURNUM OPULUS, LIN.

Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Concentration, Viburnin; 1 to 3 grains.

Cranesbill.—GERANIUM MACULATUM, LIN.—A powerful astringent.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.

Concentration, Geranin; 1 to 4 grains.

Crawley.—*CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA*, NUTT.—A prompt, powerful and certain diaphoretic, with sedative properties.

Fluid extract root; 15 to 30 minims.

Cubeb.—*PIPER CUBEBÆ*, LIN.—Gently stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant.

Fluid extract unripe berries (U. S. P.); 10 to 30 minims.

Solid extract; 2 to 8 grains.

Cucumber Tree.—*MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA*, LIN.—Used as a substitute for Cinchona bark.

Fluid extract flowers; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Culver's Root.—*VERONICA VIRGINICA*, LIN.—Cholagogue, laxative and tonic.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); 3 to 10 grains.

Powdered extract; 3 to 10 grains.

Concentration, Leptandrin; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Damiana, see page 9.

Dandelion.—*TARAXACUM OFFICINALE*, WEBER.—Tonic, diuretic and laxative.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 1 to 3 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 10 to 30 grains.

Powdered extract; 10 to 30 grains.

Fluid extract Dandelion Compound; each pint represents 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces dandelion, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces mandrake, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces conium leaves; alterative and cathartic; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract Dandelion and Senna; 16 fluidounces imperial, represent: 8 ounces av. dandelion and 8 ounces av. senna; tonic and laxative, with slight action on liver; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Deertongue.—*TRILISIA ODORATISSIMA*, CASSINI.—Used principally on account of its flavor, which resembles that of tonka bean. An aromatic, stimulant and diaphoretic.

Fluid extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Dewberry.—*RUBUS CANADENSIS*, LIN.—Tonic and strongly astringent.

Fluid extract; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Dita Root, see page 9.

Dogwood.—*CORNUS FLORIDA*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent and slightly stimulant.

Fluid extract bark (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 2 to 8 grains.

Concentration, Cornin; 2 to 4 grains.

Duboisia, see page 10.

Dwarf Elder.—*ARALIA HISPIDA*, VENT.—A valuable diuretic.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Dumb Cane.—*DIFFENBACHIA SEQUINE*, SCHOTT; *SYNONYM*, *CALLADIUM SEQUINUM*, WILLD.—Properties similar to those of Indian turnip.

German tincture, 2 to 5 minims.

Elder Flowers.—*SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS*, LIN.—Diaphoretic and gently stimulant.

Fluid extract flowers; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 10 to 20 grains.

Elecampane.—*INULA HELENUM*, LIN.—Aromatic, stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue and diaphoretic.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Concentration, Inulin, or Inulin, 2 to 5 grains.

Elephant's Foot, see page 10.

Ephedra Antisyphilitica, see page 10.

Ergot.—*CLAVICEPS PURPUREA*, TULASNE.—Uterine motor stimulant; causes tonic contraction of involuntary muscular fibre, and is thus hemostatic, through action on capillaries. Used to aid parturition, to control internal hemorrhages, wherever located; to relieve local congestion, and to destroy morbid growths. See pp. 41 and 42.

Fluid extract (U. S. P.); 5 to 60 minims.

Fluid extract (*Ethereal*); 5 to 60 minims.

Normal Liquid (*Liquor Ergotæ Purificatus*); as a hemostatic, 5 to 20 minims; as an oxytocic, 15 to 60 minims.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); 1 to 5 grains.

Eucalyptus, see page 11.

Euphorbia pilulifera, see page 12.

European Elder Bark.—*SAMBUCUS NIGRA*, LIN.—Alterative and cathartic.

Fluid extract; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 2 to 10 grains.

Evening Primrose, see page 12.

False Bittersweet.—*CELASTRUS SCANDENS*.

LIN.—Alterative, diaphoretic and diuretic, somewhat narcotic.

Fluid extract bark of root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

False Unicorn.—see Helonias.

Fennel Seed.—*FENICULUM OFFICINALE*, ALLIOM.

—Carminative and stimulant.

Fluid extract fruit; 10 to 30 minims.

Fever Bush, see Spice-bush.

Feverfew.—*PYRETHRUM PARTHENIUM*, SMITH.—Carminative, emmenagogue, and vermifuge, stimulant and tonic.

Fluid extract herb; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Figwort, see Carpenter's Square.

Fireweed.—*ERECTHITES HIERACIFOLIA*, RAF.—Tonic and astringent.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fish-Berries.—*ANAMIRTA COCCULUS*, W. & ARN.—A parasiticide.

Fluid extract berries; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 minim, cautiously increased.

Five Flowered Gentian.—*GENTIANA QUINQUEFLORA*, LAM.—Of value in headache, liver affections jaundice, etc.

Fluid extract plant; 10 to 30 drops.

Fleabane.—*ERIGERON CANADENSIS*, LIN.—Slightly tonic, with more active diuretic and astringent properties.

Fluid extract leaves and tops; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Florida Allspice.—*CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS*, LIN.—A pleasant aromatic stimulant.

Fluid extract; 10 to 30 drops.

Flowering Spurge.—*EUPHORBIA COROLLATA*, LIN.—Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant and epispastic.

Fluid extract root; as emetic, 20 minims; as cathartic, 10 minims; as diaphoretic, 5 minims.

Foxglove.—*DIGITALIS PURPUREA*, LIN.—A cardiac tonic, diminishing the frequency and increasing the force of the heart's contractions.

Fluid extract leaves (U. S. P.); 1 to 2 minims.

German tincture; 8 to 25 minims.

Normal liquid; 1 to 2 minims.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Solid extract (strictly alcoholic); $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Powdered extract; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Concentration, Digitalisin or digitalin; 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Fringe-tree.—*CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA*, LIN.—Aperient, alterative and diuretic.

Fluid extract bark of root; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Frostwort.—*HELIANTHEMUM CANADENSE*, Mx.—Astringent, tonic, alterative.

Fluid extract herb; 5 to 20 minims.

Galls.—*QUERCUS INFECTORIA*, OLIV.—Powerfully astringent.

Fluid extract of the morbid excrescences formed upon the tree; 10 to 30 minims.

Garlic.—*ALLIUM SATIVUM*, LIN.—A general stimulant.

Fluid extract bulbs; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Garrya Leaves, see page 12.

Gelsemium.—*GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS*, AIT.—Employed as an arterial sedative and febrifuge in sthenic fevers.

Fluid extract dry root (U. S. P.); 1 to 10 minims.

Fluid extract green root; 1 to 15 minims.

Normal liquid; 1 to 10 minims.

Solid extract (assayed); 1-5 to 2 grains.

Powdered extract; 1-5 to 2 grains.

Concentration, Gelsemperin or gelsemin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

Gentian.—*GENTIANA LUTEA*, LIN.—Tonic.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 10 to 40 minims.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); 5 to 10 grains.

Powdered extract; 3 to 10 grains.

Fluid extract Gentian Compound; 14 fluidounces, imperial, represent: 8 ounces gentian; 4 ounces orange peel; 2 ounces cardamom seeds; an elegant bitter, much used in dyspepsia; 10 to 60 minims.

Ginger.—*ZINGIBER OFFICINALE*, ROSC.—A grateful stimulant and carminative.
Fluid extract rhizome (U. S. P.); 5 to 20 minims.
Fluid Ginger Soluble; 10 to 40 minims.

Ginger, Mexican., see page 18.

Golden-rod.—*SOLIDAGO ODORA*, ATT.—Aromatic, gently stimulant and carminative.
Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Golden-seal.—*HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS*, LIN.—A powerful tonic exerting an especial influence upon the mucous surfaces and tissues with which it comes in contact.
Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 10 to 30 minims.
Fluid extract (without alcohol); 10 to 30 minims.
Fluid golden-seal, colorless; 10 to 60 minims.
Solid extract; 2 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 2 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Hydrastin; 1 to 3 grains.
Yellow alkaloid, berberine hydrochlorate; 1 to 3 grs.
“ “ phosphate; 1 to 3 grs.
“ “ sulphate; 1 to 3 grs.
“ “ acid sulphate; 1 to 4 grs.

Gold thread.—*COPTIS TRIFOLIA*, SALISB.—A pure, bitter tonic without astridency.
Fluid extract root and leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Gravel-plant.—*EPIGÆA REPENS*, LIN.—Diuretic and astrigent.
Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Great Laurel. *RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM*, LIN.—Recommended in obstinate coughs.
Fluid extract leaves; 5 to 15 minims.

Green-dragon.—*ARISEMA DRACONTUM*, SCHOTT.—Expectorant and diaphoretic.
Fluid extract corm; 1 to 10 minims.

Green Oslér.—*CORNUS CINCINATA*, L'HER.—Astringent, tonic and febrifuge.
Fluid extract bark; 20 to 60 minims.

Grindelia Robusta, see page 13.

Grindelia Squarrosa, see page 13.

Guaco, see page 13.

Gualac.—*GUAIACUM OFFICINALE*, LIN.—Alterative, stimulant, diaphoretic, anti-rheumatic and antisyphilitic.
Fluid extract wood; 10 to 20 minims.

Guarana, see page 14.

Hair-cap Moss.—*POLYTRICHUM JUNIPERINUM*, HEDWIG.—A powerful diuretic.
Fluid extract whole plant; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Hardhack.—*SPIRÆA TOMENTOSA*, LIN.—Astringent and tonic.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Helianthella, see page 14.

Helonias or False Unicorn.—*CHAMÆLIRIUM CAROLINIANUM*, WILLD.—Tonic, diuretic and febrifuge.
Fluid extract root, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
Concentration, Helonin; 2 to 4 grains.
Fluid extract Helonias Compound; recommended to render parturition “safe and easy;” fourteen fluidounces (imperial) represent: 8 ozs. av. of squaw vine, and 2 ozs. each of false unicorn, cramp bark and blue cohosh; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Hemlock Spruce.—*TSUGA CANADENSIS*, CARRIERE.—Astringent and tonic.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Henbane.—*HYOSCYAMUS NIGER*, LIN.—Deliriant narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic and hypnotic.
Fluid extract leaves; 5 to 10 minims.
German tincture; 8 to 20 minims.
Normal liquid; 5 to 10 minims.
Solid extract U. S. P. (assayed); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.
Powdered extract (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Concentration, Hyonigrin or hyoscyamin; 1-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Hoang-Nan, see page 14.

Hops.—*HUMULUS LUPULUS*, LIN.—Tonic and hypnotic.
Fluid extract strobiles; 15 to 60 minims.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Lupulin U. S. P. or Humulin; 5 to 10 grains.

Horehound.—*MARRUBIUM VULGARE*, LIN.—A

bitter tonic, laxative when given in large doses.
Fluid extract plant; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 5 to 15 grains.
Fluid extract Horehound Compound; demulcent, and expectorant; each pint contains: 8 ozs. horehound, 4 ozs. comfrey, 2 ozs. seneka, 2 ozs. wild cherry; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Horsechestnut.—*ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent, febrifuge, narcotic and antiseptic.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
Fluid extract fruit; 5 to 15 minims.

Horse-Radish.—*COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA*, LIN.—Stimulant, diuretic, anti-scorbutic and rube-facient.
Fluid extract fresh root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Hound's Tongue.—*CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE*, LIN.—Anodyne, demulcent and astringent.
Fluid extract leaves and root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Hydrangea.—*HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS*, LIN.—A remedy for the removal of gravelly deposits in the bladder, etc.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 20 minims.

Hyssop.—*HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Stimulant, aromatic, carminative and tonic.
Fluid extract tops and leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Ignatia Bean.—*STRYCHNOS IGNATII*, LINLEY.—Properties similar to those of Nux Vomica.
Fluid extract seeds; 1 to 10 minims.
Solid extract (assayed); 1-6 to 1 grain.
Powdered extract (assayed); 1-6 to 1 grain.

Indian Black-root.—*PTEROCaulon PYCNOS-TACHYUM*, ELL.—Alterative.
Fluid extract root; 15 to 30 minims.

Indian Hemp, see White Indian Hemp.

Indian Physic.—*GILLENIA TRIFOLIATA*, MENCH.—A mild and efficient emetic and cathartic.
Fluid extract bark of root; 10 to 40 minims.

Indian Turnip.—*ARISEMA TRIPHYLLUM*, TORREY.—Acrid, expectorant and diaphoretic.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Ipecac.—*CEPHEALIS IPECACUANHA*, RICH.—Emetic in large doses, in small doses, expectorant and diaphoretic and, in minute doses, tonic and stimulant.
Fluid extract root U. S. P.; as an emetic, 25 minims; as a diaphoretic, 1 to 3 minims; as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 minim.
Normal liquid; expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims; emetic, 15 to 30 minims.
Solid extract (assayed); 1-20 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Powdered extract (assayed); 1-20 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Fluid extract Ipecac and Seneka; emetic in large doses; in small doses, a stimulating expectorant and diaphoretic; each pint represents 8 ounces ipecac, 8 ounces seneka; 5 to 20 minims.

Iron Wood.—*OSTREA VIRGINICA*, WILLD.—Tonic, antiperiodic, alterative.
Fluid extract heart wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Jaborandi, see page 14.

Jalap.—*IPOMÆA PURGA*, WENDEROTH.—A drastic hydragogue cathartic.
Fluid extract root; laxative, 2 to 10 minims; cathartic, 10 to 25 minims.
Fluid extract Jalap and Senna; a milder laxative than the jalap singly; each pint represents 8 ozs. each of senna and jalap; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.
Powdered extract; 2 to 5 grains.
Concentration, Jalapin; 2 to 5 grains.

Jamaica Dogwood, see page 15.

Jamaica Pimento Leaves, see page 16.

Jambu Assu, see page 15.

Jambul.—*EUGENIA JAMBOLANA*, LAMARCK.
Fluid extract seed; 5 to 10 minims.

Jersey Tea.—*CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS*, LIN.—Astringent, expectorant, sedative, anti-spasmodic, and anti-syphilitic.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 30 minims.

Johnswort.—*HYPERICUM PERFORATUM*, LIN.—Reputed diuretic, astringent and sedative.
Fluid extract flowering tops; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Judas Tree, see page 16.

Juniper Berries.—*JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS*, LIN.

—Diuretic and gently stimulant.

Fluid extract fruit; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 20 to 30 grains.

Jurubeba.—*SOLANUM PANICULATUM*, LIN.—An active laxative, and a diuretic and hydragogue cathartic in jaundice and in dropsical affections.

Fluid extract root; 5 to 30 minims.

Kamala., see pages 16 and 17.

Kava Kava., see page 17.

Kino.—*PTEROCARPUS MARBURIUM*, ROXB.—An energetic astringent.

Fluid; 10 to 50 minims.

Kola Nuts., see page 17.

Koosso., see page 17.

Labrador Tea.—*LEDUM LATIFOLIUM*, AITON.—Demulcent, expectorant and tonic.

Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Lactucarium.—*LACTUCA VIROSA*, LIN.—Reputed hypnotic and anodyne.

Fluid extract inspissated juice (U. S. P.); 4 to 16 minims.

Ladies' Bed-Straw.—*GALIUM VERUM*, LIN.—Refrigerant and diuretic.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Ladies' Slipper.—*CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS*, WILLD.—Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic and antispasmodic.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Scullcap Compound; tonic and nerve stimulant; each pint represents: 5½ ounces each of scullcap and ladies' slipper; 2½ ounces each of hops and wild lettuce; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.

Concentration, Cyripedin; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grains.

Larkspur.—*DELPHINIUM CONSOLIDA*, LIN.—In minute doses, reputed diuretic, emmenagogue and anti-spasmodic.

Fluid extract seeds; 1 minim or less, gradually increased.

Lavender Compound.—Each pint contains $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce oil lavender, 1 fluidrachm oil rosemary, and the soluble constituents of 1½ ounces av. cinnamon, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce red saunders. Stimulant and carminative.

Fluid lavender compound; 8 to 15 minims.

Lemon Peel.—*CITRUS LIMONUM*, LIN.—Used principally in combination with other preparations to render them palatable.

Fluid extract; as desired for flavor.

Lettuce., see Wild Lettuce.

Licorice.—*GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA*, LIN.—Licorice root is emollient, demulcent and nutritive.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 1 to 5 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract Liquorice for Quinine mixtures; identical in strength with the official preparation, but free from the bitter extractive which the latter contains; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Life Everlasting.—*GNAPHALUM POLYCEPHALUM*, Mx.—Tonic, mildly astringent, anodyne.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Life Root.—*SENECIO AUREUS*, LIN.—Diuretic, expectorant, diaphoretic and tonic.

Fluid extract plant; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.

Concentration, Senecin; 1 to 3 grains.

Lily of the Valley., see "Convallaria majalis," page 8.

Lippia Mexicana., see page 18.

Liverwort.—*ANEMONE HEPATICA*, LIN.—Astringent.

Fluid extract plant; 2 to 3 fluidrachms.

Lobelia.—*LOBELIA INFLATA*, LIN.—Emetic, occasionally cathartic, in small doses diaphoretic and expectorant.

Fluid extract herb (U. S. P.); as an expectorant, 3 to 30 minims; as an emetic, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract seed; expectorant, 1 to 10 minims; emetic, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Lobelia Comp.; each pint represents 8 ozs. av. lobelia herb, and 4 ozs. each of

blood root and skunk cabbage; as an expectorant, 3 to 30 minims; as an emetic, 20 to 80 minims.

Solid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

Powdered extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

Concentration, Lobelin, as an emetic, 1 to 5 grains; as an expectorant $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Logwood.—*HEMATOXYLON CAMPECHEANUM*, LIN.

—Tonic and astringent.

Fluid extract inner wood; 10 to 60 minims.

Lovage.—*LEVISTICUM OFFICINALE*, KOCH.—A stimulant aromatic.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Lungwort.—*PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Demulcent.

Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Lupulin.—*HUMULUS LUPULUS*, LIN.—Tonic and hypnotic; said to be slightly anthelmintic, antilithic, antipruritic and diuretic.

Fluid extract (U. S. P.); 10 to 15 minims.

Fluid extract Lupulin Comp.; tonic, anti-spasmodic, nerve and hypnotic; each pint represents 5½ ozs. scullcap, 5½ ozs. lettuce, 5½ ozs. lupulin; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Mace.—*MYRISTICA FRAGRANS*, HOUT.—Used principally in combination with other preparations to render them agreeable.

Fluid extract; 5 to 30 minims.

Magnolia.—*MAGNOLIA GLAUC*, LIN.—Aromatic bitter tonic, possessing antiperiodic properties.

Fluid extract bark; 30 to 60 minims.

See also "Cucumber Flowers."

Male-Fern.—*ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS*, SWZ.—Tonic astringent and anthelmintic.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 20 to 60 grains.

Manaca., see page 18.

Mandrake.—*PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM*, LIN.—Actively cathartic.

Fluid extract rhizome, U. S. P.; 10 to 20 minims.

Normal liquid; 10 to 20 minims.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); 2 to 4 grains.

Powdered extract; 2 to 4 grains.

Concentration, Podophyllin (resin U. S. P.); laxative, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain; purgative, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Podophyllin (Pharm. Germ.); dose, same as U.S.P.

Fluid extract Mandrake Compound; cathartic and laxative; 6 ozs. mandrake, 4 ozs. culver's root, 4 ozs. senna, 2 ozs. jalap; as a laxative, 1 fluidrachm; as a cathartic, 1 to 3 fluidrachms.

Mango., see "Mangosteen," page 18.

Manzanita., see page 18.

Marsh Mallow.—*ALTHAEA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Demulcent and diuretic.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Marsh Rosemary.—*STATICE LIMONUM*, L., VAR. CAROLINIANA, GRAY.—A strong astringent.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Mary Thistle.—*SILYBUM MARIANUM*, GAERT.

German tincture; 15 to 60 minims.

Masterwort.—*HERACLEUM LANATUM*, Mx.—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic and carminative.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Matico.—*ARTANTHE ELONGATA*, MIGUEL.—Aromatic tonic and stimulant.

Fluid extract leaves, U. S. P.; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Mercury Weed., see page 19.

Mezereon.—*DAPHNE MEZEREUM*, LIN.—Externally vesicant; internally a stimulant.

Fluid extract bark; 5 to 20 minims.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); for external use.

Mistletoe., see page 19.

Motherwort.—*LEONURUS CARDIACA*, LIN.—Emmenagogue, nerve and antispasmodic.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Mountain Laurel (Sheep Laurel).—*KALMIA LATIFOLIA*, LIN.—Anti-syphilitic, cardiac, sedative, astringent.

Fluid extract leaves; 10 to 30 minims.

Mountain Mint.—*PHYCANTHEMUM MONTANUM*, Mx.—Stimulant, carminative and tonic.

Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Mountain Sage., see "Sierra Salvia," page 24.

Mugwort.—*ARTEMISIA VULGARIS*, LIN.—Similar in properties to Wormwood.
Fluid extract tops and leaves; 30 to 60 minims.
Fluid extract Spice-bush Berries Comp.; 15½ fluid-ounces, imperial, represent: mugwort, 13 ozs.; orange peel, 1 oz.; spice-bush berries, ½ oz.; licorice, 1 oz.; a valuable tonic and alterative; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Mullein.—*VERBASCUM THAPSUS*, LIN.—Demulcent, diuretic, anodyne and anti-spasmodic.
Fluid extract leaves and flowers; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.
Fluid extract root; ¼ to 2 fluidrachms.

Musk Root, see page 20.

Myrrh.—*BALSAMODENDRON KATAF*, KUNTH.—A stimulating tonic.
Fluid extract; 10 to 30 drops.
Fluid Aloes and Myrrh; useful in amenorrhœa; each pint represents 6 2-5 ozs. aloes, 6 2-5 ozs. myrrh; 15 to 30 minims.

Nettle Root.—*URTICA DIOICA*, LIN.—Astringent, tonic and diuretic.
Fluid extract root; 20 to 40 minims.

Nutmegs.—*MYRISTICA FRAGRANS*, HOUT.—Used principally in combination with other preparations to render them agreeable.
Fluid extract; 15 to 60 minims.

Nux Vomica.—*STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA*, LIN.—Tonic.
Fluid extract seed (U. S. P.); 1 to 10 minims.
Normal liquid; 1 to 10 minims.
Solid extract (U. S. P.), assayed; 1-10 to 1 grain.
Powdered extract (assayed); 1-10 to 1 grain.

Opium, see "Opium Preparations," page 45.

Orange Peel, Bitter.—*CITRUS VULGARIS*, RISSO.—A mild tonic, carminative and stomachic.
Fluid extract peel (U. S. P.); ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Orange Peel, Sweet.—*CITRUS AURANTIUM*, LIN.—Aromatic, tonic.
Fluid extract peel; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract Orange Compound; each pint represents 12 ozs. sweet orange peel, ¾ oz. each mace, cloves, cinnamon, caraway and anise, 1½ oz. orris, ¾ oz. tonka; principally used with other preparations to render them palatable.

Orris Root.—*IRIS FLORENTINA*, LIN.—Used for flavoring.
Fluid extract; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Pansy.—*VIOLA TRICOLOR*, LIN.—Mucilaginous, emollient and slightly laxative.
Fluid extract herb; ¼ to 2 fluidrachms.

Papaw.—*ASIMINA TRILOBA*, DUNAL.—Emetic.
Fluid extract seed; 10 to 30 minims.

Paraguay Tea, see page 21.

Parera Brava.—*CHONDODENDRON TOMENTOSUM*, RUIZ. & PAV.—Tonic, slightly aperient, and diuretic.
Fluid extract root, U. S. P.; ¼ to 2 fluidrachms.

Parsley Root.—*PETROSELINUM SATIVUM*, HOFM.—Aperient and diuretic.
Fluid extract root; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract seed; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Peach Leaves.—*PRUNUS PERSICA*, BENTH. & HOOK. F.—Sedative, mildly laxative, diuretic and anthelmintic.
Fluid extract leaves; 10 to 25 minims.

Pellitory.—*ANACYLUS PYRTHRUM*, DEC.—A powerful irritant; excellent for toothache.
Fluid extract root; ½ to 1 fluidrachm, to be held in the mouth, but not swallowed.

Pennyroyal.—*HEDYOMA PULEGIODES*, PERS.—stimulant, diaphoretic and emmenagogue.
Fluid extract herb; ¼ to 2 fluidrachms.

Peppermint.—*MENTHA PIPERITA*, LIN.—Diffusible stimulant, and antispasmodic.
Fluid extract herb; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Persimmon.—*DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA*, LIN.—Astringent, employed in diarrhœa, dysentery and uterine hemorrhage; as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat and as a wash in stomatitis.
Fluid extract bark; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract green fruit; ½ to 2 fluidrachms.

Pichi, see page 21.

Pink Root.—*SPIGELIA MARILANDICA*, LIN.—A powerful anthelmintic.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); adults, 1 to 2 fluidrachms; children, 10 to 30 minims.

Fluid extract Pink-root Comp.; 16 fluidounces represent 7 ounces av. each of pink-root and senna, and 1 ounce each of savin and manna; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Pink-root and Senna; ½ to 2 fluidrachms.

Pipsissewa.—*CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA*, NUTT.—Astringent, alterative, tonic and diuretic.
Fluid extract plant (U. S. P.); ½ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Chimaphillin; 1 to 4 grains.

Pitcher Plant.—*SARRACENIA PURPUREA*, LIN.—A stimulating diuretic and tonic.
Fluid extract rhizome; 15 to 30 minims.

Plantain.—*PLANTAGO MAJOR*, LIN.—Alterative, diuretic and hemostatic.
Fluid extract leaves; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Pleurisy Root.—*ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA*, LIN.—Diaphoretic, antispasmodic, tonic, diuretic and carminative.
Fluid extract root; 20 to 60 minims.
Concentration, Asclepidin; 1 to 5 grains.

Poison Oak.—*RHUS TOXICODENDRON*, LIN.—Stimulant and narcotic.
Fluid extract leaves; 3 to 30 minims.
German tincture; 2 to 10 minims.
Powdered extract; ½ to 5 grains.

Poke.—*PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA*, LIN.—Emetic, cathartic, alterative and somewhat narcotic.
Fluid extract fruit; 10 minims to a fluidrachm according to the effect desired.
Fluid extract root; 3 to 30 minims.
Solid extract; 1 to 5 grains.
Powdered extract; 1 to 5 grains.
Concentration, Phytolaccin; ½ to 2 grains.

Pomegranate.—*PUNICA GRANATUM*, LIN.—Remedy for tape-worm.
Fluid extract bark of root; ¼ to 2 fluidrachms.

Poppy Heads.—*PAPAV. SOMNIFERUM*, LIN.—Anodyne, calms irritation and produces sleep.
Fluid extract, capsules; 10 to 40 minims.
Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.

Prickly Ash.—*XANTHOXYLUM AMERICANUM*, MILL.—Stimulant, tonic, alterative, sialagogue, carminative, emmenagogue and lactagogue.
Fluid extract bark, U. S. P.; 10 to 40 minims
Fluid extract berries; 15 to 10 minims.
Solid extract bark; 8 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Xanthoxylin; 1 to 4 grains.

Pride of China.—*MELIA AZEDARACH*, LIN.—Cathartic and emetic narcotic, anthelmintic.
Fluid extract bark of root; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Pulsatilla, see page 21.

Pumpkin Seed.—*CUCURBITA PEPO*, LIN.—A specific for tape-worm.
Fluid extract seeds; ¼ to 2 fluidounces.
Solid extract; 15 to 60 grains.

Purslane.—*PORTULACA OLERACEA*, LIN.—Refrigerant and diuretic.
Fluid extract herb; 1 to 3 fluidrachms.

Quassia.—*PICRENA EXCELSA*, LINDE.—A purely bitter tonic.
Fluid extract wood, U. S. P.; 5 to 15 minims.
Solid extract (U. S. P.); 1 to 5 grains.
Powdered extract; 1 to 5 grains.

Quebracho, see page 21.

Queen of the Meadow.—*EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM*, L.—Diuretic, tonic, somewhat stimulant and astringent.
Fluid extract fresh root; 30 to 60 minims.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Eupurpurin; 1 to 4 grains.

Quinine Flower, see page 21.

Raspberry, Red.—*RUBUS STRIGOSUS*, MX.—Useful in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum, etc.; also as an injection in gonorrhœa, gleet, etc.
Fluid extract leaves; 20 to 60 minims.
Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.

Red Clover.—*TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE*, LIN.—Used in whooping-cough; as a wash for ill-conditioned ulcers, and in the treatment of scrofula.
Fluid extract blossoms; ¼ to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract; 5 to 25 grains.

Red Cohosh (Baneberry).—*ACTEA SPICATA*, LIN., VAR. *RUBRA*, AIT.—A violent purgative; use with caution.

Fluid extract root; 5 to 20 minims.

Red Osier.—*CORNUS SERICEA*, LIN.—Tonic and astringent.

Fluid extract bark; 30 to 60 minims.

Rhatany.—*KRAMERIA TRIANDRA*, RUIZ. & PAVON.—A powerful astringent.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 15 to 30 minims.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); 2 to 4 grains.

Powdered extract; 2 to 4 grains.

Rhubarb.—*RHEUM OFFICINALE*, BAILLON.—Cathartic, tonic and astringent.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 5 to 30 minims.

Fluid Rhubarb Aromatic; each pint represents 6½ ozs. rhubarb, 1¼ ozs. cinnamon, 1¼ ozs. cloves, ¾ oz. nutmeg; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Rhubarb Comp. with Potassa; each pint represents 8 ozs. rhubarb, 4 ozs. golden-seal, 4 ozs. cassia, 80 m. oil peppermint, 1 oz. potassium carbonate; 15 to 60 minims.

Fluid extract Rhubarb and Senna; each pint represents 8 ozs. rhubarb, 8 ozs. senna; 15 to 60 minims.

Fluid Rhubarb, sweet; each pint represents 5 ozs. av. rhubarb, 2½ ozs. av. licorice root, 2½ ozs. anise seed, ¾ oz. av. cardamom seed; ¼ to 1½ fluidrachms.

Normal liquid; laxative, 5 to 10 minims; cathartic, 15 to 25 minims.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); 2 to 10 grains.

Solid extract rhubarb comp.; 3 to 10 grains.

Powdered extract; 2 to 10 grains.

Concentration, Rhein; 1 to 10 grains.

Rhus Aromatica, see page 22.

Rosin Weed.—*SILPHIUM LACINIATUM*, LIN.—Tonic, diaphoretic, alterative and emetic.

Fluid extract plant; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Rue.—*RUTA GRAVEOLENS*, LIN.—A powerful emmenagogue; vermifuge.

Fluid extract leaves; 10 to 30 minims.

Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.

Sabbatia Campestris, see page 22.

Saffron, American.—*CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS*, LIN.—Diaphoretic and laxative.

Fluid extract florets; 5 to 20 minims.

Sage.—*SALVIA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent, and diaphoretic.

Fluid extract tops and leaves; ½ to 1 fluidrachm.

Sandal Wood, see page 23.

Sarsapa Indica, see page 23.

Sarsaparilla.—*SARALIA OFFICINALIS*, H. B. & K.—Alterative in syphilitic and chronic serofulous affections and in certain cutaneous diseases.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 30 to 60 minims.

Fluid extract Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P., 1880; 12 ozs. sarsaparilla, 2 ozs. licorice root, 1½ ozs. sassafras, ¼ oz. mezeoreon; 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Sarsaparilla Comp. for syrup; 30 to 60 minims.

Fluid extract Sarsaparilla and Dandelion; 8 ozs. sarsaparilla, 8 ozs. dandelion; ½ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 4 to 10 grains.

Solid extract Sarsaparilla Comp.; 4 to 10 grains.

Powdered extract; 4 to 10 grains.

Sarsaparilla, Para.—*SILAX (SPECIES INDET.)*—Properties same as *Smilax officinalis*.

Fluid extract root; 30 to 60 minims.

Sassafras Bark.—*SASSAPRAS OFFICINALE*, NEES.—Aromatic, stimulant, alterative, diaphoretic and diuretic.

Fluid extract bark of root; ½ to 1 fluidrachm.

Sassy Bark, see page 23.

Savin.—*JUNIPERUS SABINA*, LIN.—Emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic.

Fluid extract leaves (U. S. P.); 5 to 20 minims.

Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.

Saw Palmetto, see page 23.

Saxifrage.—*PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA*, LIN.—Diuretic, diaphoretic and stomachic.

Fluid extract root; 15 to 30 minims.

Scarlet Pimpernel, see "Anagallis Arvensis," page 3.

Scouring Rush.—*EQUISETUM HYEMALE*, LIN.—Diuretic and astringent.

Fluid extract plant; 20 to 60 minims.

Scullcap.—*SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA*, LIN.—Tonic, nervine, and anti-spasmodic.

Fluid extract herb (U. S. P.); ½ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Scullcap Comp.; each pint contains

5½ ozs. scullcap, 5½ ozs. ladies' slipper; 2½ ozs.

hops, 2½ ozs. lettuce; ½ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 4 to 15 grains.

Powdered extract; 4 to 15 grains.

Concentration, Scutellarin; 1 to 3 grains.

Sedum acre, LIN.—Emetic, local irritant, astringent. Used with success in diphtheria.

Fluid extract herb; 15 to 30 minims, diluted.

Senega.—*POLYGALA SENEGA*, LIN.—A stimulating expectorant and diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.

Fluid extract root; 10 to 20 minims.

Fluid extract Ipecac and Senega; expectorant and diaphoretic; each pint represents 8 ozs.

ipecac, 8 ozs. senega; 5 to 20 minims.

Fluid extract Squill Comp.; in large doses emetic, in small doses expectorant, diuretic, and diaphoretic; 5 to 20 minims.

Senna.—*CASSIA ACUTIFOLIA*, DELILE.—A prompt, efficient and safe cathartic.

Fluid extract leaves (U. S. P.); 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract leaves, non-alcoholic; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract Dandelion and Senna; tonic and laxative; each pint represents 8 ozs. dandelion, 8 ozs. senna; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract Pink-root Comp.; anthelmintic and laxative; each pint represents 7 ozs. pink-root, 7 ozs. senna, 1 oz. savin, 1 oz. manna; ½ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Pink-root and Senna; vermifuge; each pint represents 10 ozs. pink-root, 6 ozs. senna, 20 minims each anise and caraway oils;

for a child two years old, 30 to 60 minims; for adults, 2 to 4 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract Rhubarb and Senna; adapted to cases of costiveness with gastric uneasiness; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Senna Compound; 7 ozs. senna, 7 ozs. jalap, 2 ozs. coriander; ½ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Senna and Jalap; 8 ozs. senna, 8 ozs. jalap; ½ to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 10 to 20 grains.

Powdered extract; 10 to 20 grains.

Serpentaria.—*ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA*, LIN.—A stimulant tonic.

Fluid extract rhizome and roots; 15 to 30 minims.

Sheep Laurel, see Mountain Laurel.

Sheep Sorrel.—*RUMEX ACETOSELLA*, LIN.—Refrigerant and diuretic.

Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 10 grains.

Shell Bark Hickory.—*CARYA ALBA*, NUTT.—Tonic and anti-intermittent.

Fluid extract bark; ½ to 1 fluidrachm.

Shepherd's Purse, see page 22.

Sierra Salvia, see page 22.

Silk-weed.—*ASCLEPIAS CORNUTI*, DECAISNE.—Tonic, diuretic, alterative, emmenagogue, purgative and emetic.

Fluid extract root; 10 to 60 minims.

Simaruba Bark.—*SIMARUBA OFFICINALIS*, DC.—A simple bitter.

Fluid extract bark of root; 10 to 30 minims.

Skunk Cabbage.—*SYMPLOCARPUS FETIDUS*, SALISB.—Stimulant, antispasmodic and narcotic.

Fluid extract root; 10 to 40 minims.

Soap-tree Bark.—*QUILLAYA SAPONARIA*, MOLINA.—Internally as expectorant; externally as a cleansing agent.

Fluid extract; for a child, 2 minims; for adults, 8 minims, taken hourly.

Soapwort.—*SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Alterative.

Fluid extract root; ¼ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solomon's Seal.—*POLYGONATUM OFFICINALE*,

- ALLIONI**.—Tonic, mucilaginous and mildly astringent.
Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Sourwood Leaves**, see page 22.
- Southernwood**.—*ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM*, LIN.—Anthelmintic, tonic and narcotic.
Fluid extract herb; 10 to 30 minims.
- Spanish Needles**.—*BIDENS BIPINNATA*, LIN.—Emmenagogue.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Spearmint**.—*MENTHA VIRIDIS*, LIN.—Aromatic stimulant, antispasmodic and carminative.
Fluid extract herb; 1 to 3 fluidrachms.
- Spice-bush or Fever Bush**.—*LINDERA BENZOIN*, MEISSNER.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic.
Fluid extract bark; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
Fluid extract berries; 20 to 60 minims.
Fluid extract Spice-Bush Berries Comp.; 15½ fluidounces, imperial, represents; mugwort, 13 ozs.; orange peel, 1 oz.; spice-bush berries, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; licorice, 1 oz.; a valuable tonic and alternative; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Spikenard**.—*ARALIA RACEMOSA*, LIN.—Stimulant, diaphoretic and alterative.
Fluid extract root; 1 to 3 fluidrachms.
- Spiny Clobur**.—*XANTHIUM SPINOSUM*, LIN.—Said to be a specific for hydrophobia.
Fluid extract herb; 10 to 20 minims.
- Squaw-vine**.—*MITCHELLIA REPENS*, LIN.—Diuretic and astringent.
Fluid extract vine; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract Squaw-vine Comp.; 14 fluidounces imp. represents 8 ozs. av. squaw-vine and 2 ozs. each of cramp bark, blue cohosh and false unicorn; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Squill**.—*URGINEA SCILLA*, STEINEIL.—Expectorant and diuretic.
Fluid extract bulb; 1 to 10 minims.
Fluid extract Squill Comp.; each pint contains 8 ozs. each of squill and seneka; 5 to 20 minims.
- Star-grass (Unicorn Root)**.—*ALETIS FARNOSA*, LIN.—Tonic, diuretic and vermifuge.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 30 minims.
Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.
Concentration, Aletrin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains.
- Stavesacre Seed**.—*DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA*, LIN.—Emetic, cathartic, narcotic, parasiticide.
Fluid extract seeds; 1 to 2 minims.
- Stillingia**.—*STILLINGIA SYLVATICA*, LIN.—Alterative, anti-syphilitic.
Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.
Powdered extract; 2 to 5 grains.
Concentration, Stillingin; 1 to 3 grains.
Fluid extract Stillingia Compound; 16 fluidounces, imperial, represent 4 ozs. stillingia, 4 ozs. turkey corn, 2 ozs. prince's pine, 2 ozs. blue flag, 2 ozs. elder flowers, 1 oz. prickly ash berries, 1 oz. coriander seed; 30 to 60 minims in sugar water.
- Stone-Root**.—*COLLISONIA CANADENSIS*, LIN.—Stimulant, irritant and in the recent state emetic.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.
Concentration, Collinsonin; 1 to 4 grains.
- Stramonium**.—*DATURA STRAMONIUM*, LIN.—A powerful narcotic.
Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 5 minims.
Fluid extract seed (U. S. P.); 1 to 4 minims.
German tincture; 5 to 15 minims.
Normal liquid leaves; 1 to 4 minims.
Normal liquid seed; 1 to 4 minims.
Solid extract leaves (assayed); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
Solid extract seed (U. S. P., assayed); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
Powdered extract leaves (assayed); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
- Strophanthus**.—*STROPHANTHUS KOMBE*, OLIV.—A powerful cardiac stimulant.
Strophanthin in 5 grain vials.
Tincture strophanthus (1-20); dose, 1 to 10 minims.
Tablet strophanthus tincture, 2 minims.
- Stylosanthes**, see page 24.
- Sumach**.—*RHUS GLABRA*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent and antiseptic.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Fluid extract berries; diuretic; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
Concentration, Rhusin; 1 to 2 grains.
- Summer-savory**.—*SATUREIA HORTENSIS*, LIN.—Stimulant, carminative and emmenagogue.
Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.
- Sundew**, see page 24.
- Sunflower Seed**.—*HELIANTHUS ANNUUS*, LIN.—Diuretic and expectorant.
Fluid extract seed; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Sweet Cicely**.—*OSMORRHIZA LONGISTYLIS*, DC.—Aromatic, stomachic, carminative and expectorant.
Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Sweet Fern**.—*COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA*, AIT.—Astringent, carminative and alterative.
Fluid extract leaves and tops; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Sweet Flag**.—*ACORUS CALANUS*, LIN.—Carminative, slightly tonic and excitant.
Fluid extract rhizome; 5 to 40 minims.
- Sweet Gale**.—*MYRICA GALE*, LIN.—Astringent and stimulant.
Fluid extract bark; 15 to 30 minims.
- Sweet Gum**.—*LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA*, LIN.—Used in diarrhoea and dysentery.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Tag Alder**.—*ALNUS SERRULATA*, WILLD.—Emetic, astringent and alterative.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Alhuiu; 1 to 8 grains.
- Tamarac**.—*LARIX AMERICANA*, MICX.—Astringent and gently stimulant, acting especially on mucous membranes.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Tansy**.—*TANACETUM VULGARE*, LIN.—Tonic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic and diaphoretic.
Fluid extract leaves and tops; 20 to 60 minims.
- Tea**.—*CAMELLIA THEA*, LINK.—A sustaining and restorative agent.
Fluid extract leaves; 20 to 60 minims.
Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.
- Thapsia Garganica**, see page 24.
- Thimbleweed**.—*RUBRICKIA LACINIATA*, LIN.—Diuretic, tonic and balsamic.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Thyme**.—*THYMUS VULGARIS*, LIN.—Tonic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Tobacco**.—*NICOTIANA TABACUM*, LIN.—A potent acro-narcotic poison, sedative, emetic, diuretic.
Fluid ext. leaves; 5 minims gradually increased.
- Tolu, Soluble**.—Useful as an ingredient in extemporaneous cough mixtures.
Fluid; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Tomato**, see page 25.
- Tonca Bean**.—*DIPTERYX ODORATA*, WILLD.—Used principally in combination with other preparations to render them agreeable in flavor.
Fluid extract bean.
- Tonga**, see page 25.
- Tormentilla Root**.—*POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA*, SCOPOLI.—Tonic and astringent.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 40 minims.
- Trumpet Plant**, see page 25.
- Turkey Corn**.—*DICENTRA CANADENSIS*, DC.—Tonic, diuretic and alterative.
Fluid extract tubers; 10 to 40 minims.
Concentration, Corydalin; 1 to 5 grains.
- Turmeric**.—*CURCUMA LONGA*, LIN.—Aromatic stimulant.
Fluid extract rhizome; 15 to 60 minims.
- Twin Leaf**.—*JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLEA*, PERS.—Diuretic, alterative, antispasmodic and stimulating diaphoretic.
Fluid extract root; 20 to 60 minims.
- Unicorn Root**, see Star-grass.
- Urechites Suberecta**, see page 26.
- Ustilago Maltis**, see page 26.
- Uva Ursi**.—*ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI*, SPRENGEL.—Astringent, diuretic and tonic.
Fluid extract leaves (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
- Vaccinium Crassifolium**, see page 24.
- Valerian**.—*VALERIANA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Gently stimulant, antispasmodic, nervine.
Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract root; 5 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 5 to 10 grains.

Vervain, see American Blue Vervain.

Virginia Stone Crop.—*PENTHORUM SEDOIDES*, LIN.—Astringent, used in catarrhal affections.
Fluid extract herb; 10 to 30 minims in water.

Wafer-ash.—*PTELEA TRIFOLIATA*, LIN.—Tonic, antiperiodic, reputed antelmintic.
Fluid extract bark of root; 10 to 30 minims.
Concentration, Ptelein; 1 to 3 grains.

Wahoo.—*EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS*, JACQ.—Cholagogue.
Fluid extract bark of root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract (U. S. P.); 5 to 15 grains.
Concentration, Euonymin, brown (bark of root); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains.
Concentration, Euonymin, green (bark of twigs); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains.

Water Avens Root.—*GEUM RIVALE*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Water Eryngo.—*ERYNGIUM YUCCAFOLIUM*, MX.—Diaphoretic, expectorant.
Fluid extract rhizome; 20 to 40 minims.

Water Fennel.—*ENANTHE PHELLANDRIUM*, LAM.—A mild narcotic stimulant, expectorant, alterative and diuretic.
Fluid extract seed; 4 to 11 minims cautiously increased.

Water Germander.—*TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM*, LIN.—Sudorific and antiseptic.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Water Hemlock.—*CICUTA MACULATA*, LIN.—Sedative; useful in nervous and sick-headache.
Fluid extract leaves; 3 to 15 minims.

Watermelon Seeds.—*CITRULLUS VULGARIS*, SCHRADER.—Diuretic and demulcent.
Fluid extract seeds; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Water Pepper.—*POLYGONUM ACRE*, H. B. K.—Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue, antiseptic, diaphoretic and vesicant.
Fluid extract herb; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

White Agaric.—*POLYPORUS OFFICINALIS*, FRIES.—Useful in checking the night sweats of phthisis; hastens the drying up of the milk in weaning.
Fluid extract; 3 to 30 minims and upwards.

White Ash Bark.—*FRAXINUS AMERICANA*, LIN.
Fluid extract bark of tree; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 fluidrachms.

White Bryony.—*BRYONIA ALBA*, LIN.—A active hydragogue cathartic.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 60 minims.
German tincture; 5 to 15 minims.

White Hellebore.—*VERATRUM ALBUM*, LIN.—A violent irritant poison; a vaso-motor depressant.
Fluid extract root; 2 to 4 minims.

White Indian Hemp.—*ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA*, LIN.—Antelmintic, anti-syphilitic.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 40 drops.
Solid extract; 2 to 3 grains.

White Oak Bark.—*QUERCUS ALBA*, LIN.—Astringent and somewhat tonic.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.

White Pine Bark.—*PINUS STROBUS*, LIN.—Emollient, expectorant.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

White Pond-lily.—*CASTALIA ODORATA*, GREENE.—Astringent, demulcent, anodyne and antiscrofulous.
Fluid extract rhizome; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

White Poplar.—*POPULUS TREMULOIDES*, MX.—Tonic and febrifuge.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Populin; 2 to 5 grains.

White Vervain, see page 27.

White Willow Bark.—*SALIX ALBA*, LIN.—Tonic and astringent.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

White Wood.—*LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA*, LIN.—Aromatic, stimulant, tonic.
Fluid extract bark; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Wild Bergamot, see page 27.

Wild Cherry.—*PRUNUS SEROTINA*, EHRH.—Tonic. Alcoholic fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm. Detannated fluid extract bark; 30 to 60 minims. Fluid wild cherry bark for syrup; 30 to 60 minims. Fluid extract bark (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm. Concentration, Prunin; 1 to 3 grains.
Fluid extract Cher. y Compound; each pint represents 8 ounces cherry, 3 ounces lettuce, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces horehound, 1 ounce blood root, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce verat. viride; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake Root.—*ASARUM CANADENSE*, LIN.—Aromatic stimulant, carminative.
Fluid extract root; 15 to 30 minims.

Wild Indigo.—*BAPTISIA TINCTORIA*, R. BR.—Purgative, emetic, astringent and antiseptic.
Fluid extract root; 5 to 15 minims.
Concentration, Baptisin; 1 to 4 grains.

Wild Lettuce.—*LACTUCA CANADENSIS*, LIN.—Mildly soporific.
Fluid extract herb; 20 to 60 minims.
German tincture; 2 to 10 minims.
Solid extract; 4 to 12 grains.
Powdered extract; 4 to 12 grains.

Wild Yam.—*DIOSCOREA VILLOSA*, LIN.—Expectorant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.
Fluid extract rhizome; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Dioscorein; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains.

Willow Herb.—*EPILOBUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent, demulcent and emollient.
Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Wintergreen.—*GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS*, LIN.—Stimulant, aromatic, astringent and antiseptic.
Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Winter's Bark.—*DRIMYS WINTERI*, FORST.—Stimulant, aromatic and tonic.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachm.

Witch Hazel.—*HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA*, LIN.—Tonic and astringent.
Fluid extract leaves and bark; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
Powdered extract; 5 to 15 grains.
Solid extract; 5 to 15 grains.
Concentration, Hamamelin, 1 to 3 grains.
See "Concentrated Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel," page 55.

Wood Betony.—*BETONICA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Fluid extract plant; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Wormwood.—*ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM*, LIN.—Tonic, anthelmintic and narcotic.
Fluid extract tops and leaves; 5 minims to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.

Yarrow.—*ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM*, LIN.—Aromatic, tonic, mildly stimulant and astringent.
Fluid extract herb; 30 to 60 minims.

Yellow Dock.—*RUMEX CRISPUS*, LIN.—Alternative, tonic, mildly astringent, but also somewhat laxative.
Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract Yellow Dock Compound; each pint contains: 8 ozs. yellow dock; 4 ozs. false bitter-sweet, 2 ozs. American ivy, 2 ozs. figwort; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 5 to 20 grains.
Concentration, Rumicin, 2 to 4 grains.

Yellow Parilla.—*MENISPERMUM CANADENSE*, LIN.—Tonic, laxative, alterative and diuretic.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Menispermicin, 1 to 4 grains.

Yellow Pond-lily.—*NUPHAR ADVENA*, AIT.—Astringent, anodyne, demulcent and antiscrofulous.
Fluid extract rhizome; $\frac{1}{4}$ fluidrachm.

Yerba Buena, see page 27.

Yerba Mansa, see page 27.

Yerba Reuma, see page 27.

Yerba Santa, see page 27.

APPENDIX.

SPECIALTIES OMITTED FROM THEIR PROPER PLACES.

FLUID GOLDEN-SEAL—COLORLESS.

Solution hydrastine, white alkaloid; each pint contains 30 grains of hydrastine (white alkaloid), the only valuable constituent (besides the yellow alkaloid, berberine) of golden-seal.

This preparation has nearly the same range of use as the fluid extract of golden-seal, but is devoid of the bitterness, irritating properties, and other objectionable features of that extract. From its antiseptic character it is useful in septic dyspepsia, but its greatest value is in the treatment of chronic inflammations and catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes. Thus it is invaluable in gastro-intestinal catarrh, in chronic pharyngitis, aphthous sore mouth, as a spray in laryngitis and bronchitis, and as an injection in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and all catarrhal affections. For these uses it must be diluted with three to ten times its volume of water, and it may be combined advantageously with other remedies, at the discretion of the physician. Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.65 to 4 C. c.). Circulars sent on application.

MERCURIC IODIDE TABLETS.

Each tablet contains one grain of soluble mercuric iodide.

Dr. Louis Vacher, of Orleans, France, has recently demonstrated that solutions containing one part of the soluble iodide of mercury in 12,000 of water are efficient in their antiseptic action, and devoid of irritating properties. In stronger solutions it becomes irritating, while those which are weaker are not equally efficient. In offering this potent agent to the profession, therefore, we have presented it in such a form that solutions of a definite strength can be easily prepared from it extemporaneously. The surgeon or obstetrician can carry in a small vial in his pocket medicine case, the material for making, at the bedside of his patient, any amount of antiseptic fluid that he may require, and can readily and accurately adjust the strength of the solution to the requirements of the case in hand.

We are sure these tablets will commend themselves at once to the profession at large as supplying an important desideratum. They are put up in vials of 100 each. The vial should always be kept tightly corked to prevent absorption of moisture, since the soluble salt is somewhat hygroscopic; otherwise the tablets will keep indefinitely.

For a strong solution for disinfecting the hands, sponges, etc., dissolve one tablet in one-half pint of water; for a solution to be used as a spray in treating diphtheria, use one tablet to a pint of water; for intra-uterine injections in septic metritis, etc., or as an antiseptic surgical dressing, dissolve one tablet in one and one-half to two pints of water.

SYRUP ACID PHOSPHATE WITH PEPSIN.

A combination of dilute phosphoric acid with pepsin has long been a favorite prescription with many physicians for indigestion. Of late there has been a growing partiality on the part of many to the acid phosphates as a substitute for the simple phosphoric acid. It is equally efficient as an aid to digestion, containing phosphoric acid practically in the free state. It furnishes the acid, however, in such a form that it can be assimilated to a certain extent, serving as a true mineral food. The pure phosphoric acid accomplishes this only to a very limited extent. Unless completely neutralized in the *primæ viæ* it must tend rather to carry phosphate of lime out of the system than to add to the store of it. Its injurious action upon the teeth is evidence of this. At the same time the acid phosphates secure, better even than free acid, the condition of moderate acidity in the stomach which is most favorable to gastric digestion.

The *a priori* reasoning which suggested the advantage of a combination of pepsin with the acid phosphates has been confirmed by clinical observation. We offer the combination in the form of a permanent syrup of agreeable flavor, each fluidounce of which contains two fluidrachms of liquid acid phosphate (liquor acidi phosphorici) and eighty grains of saccharated pepsin, U. S. P. A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water forms an ordinary dose. Put up in pint bottles.

FORMULÆ OF SUGAR AND GELATIN-COATED PILLS

MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH., AND NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

These pills are put up for the trade in bottles of 100 or 50 pills each, *excepting a few pills of Rare Alkaloids*, indicated by an asterisk (*) which are put up in bottles of 25 each. For further information on our sugar and gelatin-coated pills, please see pages 30 and 37.

Special quotations for pills of special formulæ or for pills in bulk.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.		MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Acetanilid, 4 gr.	1 pill.	2 pills.	Aloes, Nux Vomica & Belladonna ..	1 pill.	2 pills.
Aconite Ext. 1-4 gr. (<i>of the leaves</i>) ..	1 "	4 "	Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr.		
Aconite Ext. 1-2 gr. (<i>of the leaves</i>) ..	1 "	2 "	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.		
Aconite Ext. 1 gr. (<i>of the leaves</i>)...	1 "	"	Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.		
Aconitine, cryst. 1-200 gr.	1 "	2 "	Aloetic, see Aloes, U.S.P.		
Aconitine, cryst. 1-500 gr.	1 "	5 "	Aloin, 1-10 gr. }		
*Adonidin, 1-10 gr.	1 "	2 "	Aloin, 1-5 gr. }		
Ague.....	2 "	4 "	Aloin, 1-4 gr. }	1-10 to 2 grains.	
Chinoidin, 2 gr.			Aloin, 1-2 gr. }		
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-3 gr.			Aloin, 1 gr. }		
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-6 gr.			Aloin Co.....	1 "	2 "
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.			Aloin, 1-8 gr.		
Ague, Improved.....	2 "	4 "	Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.		
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.			Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.		
Xanthoxilin, 1 gr.			Aloin Comp., and Strychnine.....	1 "	2 "
Gelsemperin, 1-16 gr.			Aloin, 1-8 gr.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.			Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.		
Aloes, U.S.P., 4 gr.	1 "	2 "	Strychnine, 1-80 gr.		
....purgative..	3 "	4 "	Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.		
Purified Aloes, 2 gr.			Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.		
Soap, 2 gr.			Aloin and Strychnine.....	1 "	2 "
Aloes and Asafetida, U.S.P.	2 "	5 "	Aloin, 1-5 gr.		
Purified Aloes, 1 1-3 gr.			Strychnine, 1-60 gr.		
Asafetida, 1 1-3 gr.			Aloin, Strych. & Belladonna, (No. 1).	1 "	2 "
Soap, 1 1-3 gr.			Aloin, 1-5 gr.		
Aloes & Gentian, see Gentian Comp.			Strychnine, 1-60 gr.		
Aloes and Iron.....	2 "	3 "	Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.		
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.			†Aloin, Strych. & Belladonna, (No. 2).	1 "	2 "
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.			Aloin, 1-10 gr.		
Jamaica Ginger, 1-2 gr.			Strychnine, 1-50 gr.		
Ext. Conium seed, 1-2 gr.			Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.		
Aloes and Iron, U.S.P.	2 "	3 "	Aloin, Strych. & Belladonna Comp..	1 "	2 "
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.			Aloin, 1-5 gr.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.			Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.		
Aromatic Powder, 1 gr.			Strychnine, 1-60 gr.		
Confection Rose, q. s.			Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-2 gr.		
Aloes and Mastich, U.S.P.	1 "	2 "	Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and		
Purified Aloes, 2 gr.			Ipecac (see Laptic).		
Mastich, 1-2 gr.			Alternative	1 "	3 "
Powd. Red Rose, 1-2 gr.			Blue Mass, 1 gr.		
Aloes and Myrrh, U.S.P.	2 "	5 "	Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.		
Purified Aloes, 2 gr.			Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.		
Myrrh, 1 gr.			Alternative Compound.....	3	
Aromatic Powder, 1-2 gr.			Ext. Bamboo brier, 2-3 gr.		
Aloes, Myrrh and Iron.....	2 "	4 "	Ext. Stillingia, 2-3 gr.		
Pulv. Aloes Soc., 2 gr.			Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.		
Pulv. Myrrh, 1 gr.			Ext. Poke Root, 2-3 gr.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.			Ext. Prickly ash bark, 1-3 gr.		
Aloes and Nux vomica.....	1 "	2 "	§Aluminium Compound.	1 "	2 "
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr.			Metallic Aluminium, 1 gr.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.			Hydrate Aluminium, 5-8 gr.		
			Calcium carb., 5-8 gr.		

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.

§Sugar-coated only.
†Gelatin-coated only.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.		MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
§Ammonium bromide, 1 gr.....	1	pill.	Antimony Co., U. S. P. (Plummer's Pills).....	1	pill. 2 pills.
§Ammonium chloride, 3 gr.....	1		Sulphurated Antimony, 1-2 gr.		
Ammonium picrate, 1-8 gr. }	1-8 to 3 grs.		Calomel, 1-2 gr.		
Ammonium picrate, 1-4 gr.			Powd. Guaiac, 1 grain.		
Ammonium picrate, 1-2 gr.			Mucilage Tragacanth, q.s.		
Ammonium picrate, 1 gr.			Anti-Malarial, McCaw's.....	1	3 "
Ammonium picrate, 2 gr.			Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Ammonium picrate, 3 gr.			Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 grain.		
§Ammonium valerianate, 1 gr.....	1	4 pills.	Arsenious acid, 1-80 grain.		
Anderson's Scot's.....	2	5 "	Gelsemerin, 1-4 grain.		
Purified Aloes, 1-3-5 gr.			Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.		
Powd. Colocynth, 4-15 gr.			Oleoresin Blk Pepper, 1-16 gr.		
Powd. Gamboge, 1-15 gr.			Anti-Periodic.....	1	2 "
Powd. Soap, 1-15 gr.			Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.		
Oil Anise, 1-30 gr.			Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 grain.		
Anodyne.....	1	2 "	Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.		
Camphor, 1 gr.			Strychnine sulph. 1-33 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.			Gelsemerin, 1-20 grain.		
Morphine acetate, 1-20 gr.			Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.		
Oil Capsicum, 1-20 gr.			§Anti-Syphilitic.....	1	3 "
Anthelmintic.....	1	2 "	Potass. iodide, 2 1-2 gr.		
Santonin, 1 gr.			Corrosive sublimate, 1-40 gr.		
Calomel, 1 gr.			Aperient.....	1	2 "
Anthemis Ext., 2 gr.....	2	5 "	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 grain.		
Anti-Bilious.....	2	3 "	Ext. Coloc. co., 2 grains.		
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 gr.			Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.			Aperient, Bauer's.....	1	3 "
Anti-Chill.....	1	2 "	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.		
Chinoidin, 1 gr.			Ext. Aloes, 1 grain.		
Iron ferrocyanide, 2 gr.			Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.		
Arsenious acid, 1-20 gr.			Potass. and Sod. tart., 1 1-2 gr.		
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1 gr.			Aperient, Drysdale's.....	1	2 "
Anti-Constipation, Brundage's.....	1	3 "	Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-4 grains.		
Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.			Powd. Ipecac, 5-12 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.			Purified Aloes, 1 1-4 grains.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.			Powd. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 gr.			Aperient, Mild.....	1	2 "
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-4 gr.			Ext. Coloc. co., 1-2 grain.		
†Anti-Constipation, Carson's.....	1	2 "	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 5-6 grain.		
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr.			Powd. Rhubarb, 2 grains.		
Ext. Rhubarb, 1 gr.			Oil Caraway, 1-20 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.			Aphrodisiac, see Phosphorus, Nux Vom., and Damiana.		
Aloin, 1-3 gr.			Aphrodisiac Comp.....	1	3 "
Anti-Constipation, Goss'.....	1	3 "	Ext. Coca, 1 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.			Cinchonidine sulph. 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Coloc., 1-4 gr.			Phosphorus, 1-200 grain.		
Ext. Butternut, 1-2 gr.			Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.			Iron bromide, 1 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 gr.			Apocynum Extract, 2 grains....	1	2 "
Ext. Gentian, 1-4 gr.			Arsenious Acid, 1-100 gr.		
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-4 gr.			Arsenious Acid, 1-60 gr.		
Powd. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.			Arsenious Acid, 1-50 gr.		
Anti-Constipation, Palmer's.....	1	2 "	Arsenious Acid, 1-40 gr.		
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.			Arsenious Acid, 1-32 gr.		1-60 to 1-10 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.			Arsenious Acid, 1-30 gr.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr.			Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 gr.			Arsenious Acid, 1-12 gr.		
Anti-Dyspeptic, Fothergill's see Carminative.			Asafetida, 1 gr.		
Anti-Dyspeptic.....	1	2 "	Asafetida, 2 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-40 grain.			Asafetida, 3 gr., U.S.P.		2 to 15 grs.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 grain.			Asafetida, 4 gr.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 grain.			†Asafetida, 5 gr.		
Blue Mass, 2 grains.			Asafetida Comp.....	1	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 grains.			Opium, 4-5 grain.		
Anti-Epileptic.....	1		Ammonium carb., 4-5 grain.		
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 grain.			Asafetida, 4-5 grain.		
Quinine valerianate, 1 grain.					
Zinc valerianate, 1-2 grain.					
Ext. Valerian, 1 grain.					

§Sugar-coated only.

†Gelatin-coated only.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Asafetida and Iron.....	2 pills,	5 pills.
Asafetida, 2 grains.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.		
Asafetida and Nux vomica.....	1 "	2 "
Asafetida, 3 grains.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.		
Asafetida and Rhubarb, 3 gr.....	2 "	2 "
Asafetida, 1 grain.		
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Atropine, 1-120 gr. }		
Atropine, 1-100 gr. }	1-50 gr.	max. dose.
Atropine, 1-60 gr. }		
Ballou.....	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.		
Ext. Jalap, 1 grain.		
Calomel, 1 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 grain.		
Belladonna Ext., 1-8 gr. }		
Belladonna Ext., 1-4 gr. }	1-8 to 1 grain.	
Belladonna Ext., 1-2 gr. }		
Belladonna Ext., 1 gr. }		
Berberine hydrochlorate, 1 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Berberine sulphate, 2 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Berberine and Podophyllin.....	1 "	4 "
Berberine sulphate, 1-4 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.		
Berberis aquifolium Ext., 3 grs.....	1 "	3 "
Berberis Comp.....	1 "	2 "
Ext. Berberis aquifol., 2 gr.		
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr.		
Bilious, Junge's.....	1 "	3 "
Manganese iodide, 1-2 grain.		
Leptandrin, 3-10 grain.		
Juglandin, 3-10 grain.		
Sanguinarin, 1-5 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 3-5 grain.		
Bilious, Wann's.....	1 "	3 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Jalap, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 grain.		
Bismuth and Ignatia.....	1 "	2 "
Bismuth subnitrate, 4 grains.		
Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 grain.		
Bismuth and Nux vomica.....	1 "	2 "
Bismuth subnitrate, 5 grains.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.		
Bismuth subcarbonate, 3 gr.....	1 "	
Bismuth subnitrate, 2 gr.....	1 "	
Bismuth subnitrate, 3 gr.....	1 "	
Black Haw Extract, 3 gr.....	1 "	3 "
Black Hellebore Ext., 1 gr.....	1 "	4 "
§Blennorrhagic.....	1 "	2 "
Turpentine, U. S. P., 1-2 grains.		
Ext. Hops, 3-4 grain.		
Camphor monobrom., 3-4 gr.		
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.		
Blue Mass, 1-2 gr. }		
Blue Mass, 1 gr. }	1-2 to 10 grains.	
Blue Mass, 2 gr. }		
Blue Mass, 3 gr. }		
Blue Mass, 5 gr. }		
Blue Mass Comp.....	1 "	3 "
Blue Mass, 1 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Opium, 1-2 grain.		

§Sugar-coated only.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Blue & Podoph. see Podoph. & Blue.		
Caffeine citrate, 1 gr.....	1 p'll.	3 pills.
Calabar bean Ext., 1-12 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Calcium sulphide, 1-20 gr. }		
Calcium sulphide, 1-10 gr. }		
Calcium sulphide, 1-8 gr. }		
Calcium sulphide, 1-5 gr. }		
Calcium sulphide, 1-4 gr. }	1-10 to 3 grs.	
Calcium sulphide, 1-2 gr. }		
Calcium sulphide, 1 gr. }		
Calcium sulphide, 2 gr. }		
Calcium sulphide, 3 gr. }		
Calisaya Alkaloids.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.		
Cinchonine sulph., 1-2 grain.		
Quinidine sulph., 1-2 grain.		
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 grain.		
Calomel, 1-10 gr. }		
Calomel, 1-4 gr. }		
Calomel, 1-2 gr. }		
Calomel, 1 gr. }	1-10 to 10 grs.	
Calomel, 2 gr. }		
Calomel, 3 gr. }		
Calomel, 5 gr. }		
Calomel Comp.....	2 "	3 "
Calomel, 3-4 grain.		
Resin Guaiac, 1 1-2 grains.		
Sulphurated Antimony, 3-4 gr.		
Calomel and Ext. Coloc. co.....	2 "	3 "
Calomel, 1 grain.		
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.		
Calomel and Opium.....	1 "	
Calomel, 2 grains.		
Opium, 1 grain.		
Calomel and Rhubarb.....	1 "	
Calomel, 1-3 grain.		
Ext. Rhubarb, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamu, 1-6 grain.		
Camphor Comp.....	1 "	
Camphor, 1 grain.		
Powd. Opium, 1 grain.		
Powd. Kino, 1 grain.		
Ext. Capsicum, 1-16 grain.		
Camphor and Hyoscyamus.....	1 "	2 "
Camphor, 1 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.		
Camphor monobrom., 1 gr. }		
Camphor monobrom., 2 gr. }	1 to 10 grs.	
Camphor monobrom., 3 gr. }		
Camphor and Opium.....	1 "	
Camphor, 2 grains.		
Powd. Opium, 1 grain.		
Camphor, Opium and Hyoscyamus. 1 "	2 "	
Camphor, 1 grain.		
Powd. Opium, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.		
Camphor, Opium and Lead acetate..	1 "	
Camphor, 1 grain.		
Opium, 1 grain.		
Lead acetate, 1 grain.		
Camphor, Opium and Tannin.....	1 "	3 "
Camphor, 1 grain.		
Tannin, 2 grains.		
Opium, 1-4 grain.		

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Camphor, Valerian & Hyoscyamus. 1 pill. 3 pills.		
Camphor, 1 grain.		
Powd. Valerian, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.		
Cannabis Indica Ext., 1-4 gr. }		
Cannabis Indica Ext., 1-2 gr. }	1-4 to 1 gr.	
Cannabis Indica Ext., 1 gr. }		
Capsicum, 1 grain	1 "	3 "
Capsicum Ext., 1-2 gr.	1 "	2 "
Carminative	1 "	
Strychnine, 1-20 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 grain.		
Powd. Black Pepper, 1-2 gr.		
Ext. Gentian, 1 grain.		
§†Cascara Comp. Pellets, D'Ary's... 5 "	10 "	
Ext. Cascara sag., 4-15 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-30 grain.		
Ext. Belladonna, 1-60 grain.		
Euonymin, 1-5 grain.		
Xanthoxilin, 4-15 grain.		
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-20 gr.		
Cascara sag, Ext., 1 gr. }	As a laxative,	
Cascara sag. Ext., 2 gr. }	2 to 4 grs.	
Cascara sag. Ext., 3 gr. }	As a cathartic,	
	4 to 8 grs.	
†Cascara sagrada and Nux vomica. 1 "	2 "	
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 gr.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr.		
†Cascara sagrada, Nux vomica and Belladonna. 1 "	2 "	
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 gr.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.		
Ext. Belladonna, 1-16 grain.		
Catarrh, Hager's. 2 "	6 "	
Quinidine sulph., 3-8 grain.		
Cinchonidine sulph., 3-8 gr.		
Powd. Marshmallow, 1-4 gr.		
Powd. Gentian, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Red Sandalwood, 1-12 gr.		
Powd. Tragacanth, 1-4 grain.		
Glycerin, 1-4 grain.		
Hydrochloric Acid, 1-4 grain.		
Cathartic Comp. Cholagogue. 1 "	2 "	
Podophyllin, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.		
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-8 grain.		
Blue Mass, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.		
Cathartic Comp. Granules. 1 "	4 "	
Jalapin, 1-16 grain.		
Leptandrin, 1-16 grain.		
Aloin, 1-8 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Gamboge, 1-32 grain.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-64 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.		
Oil Peppermint, 1-128 grain.		
Cathartic Comp. Improved, at night 2 "	4 "	
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.		
Ext. Jalap, 1-2 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Gentian, 1-2 grain.		
Leptandrin, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-4 grain.		
Oil Peppermint, q. s.		
Cathartic Comp., Mild. 1 "	2 "	
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.		
Jalap resin, 1-2 grain.		
Calomel, 1-2 grain.		
Gamboge, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.		
Oil Peppermint, q. s.		

§Sugar-coated only.

†Gelatin-coated only.

‡Gradually decreased.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Cathartic Comp. Modified. 1 pill. 4 p. lls.		
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.		
Ext. Jalap, 3-4 grain.		
Calomel, 3-4 grain.		
Powd. Gamboge, 1-6 grain.		
Powd. Rhubarb, 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Jam. Ginger, 1-4 gr.		
Cathartic Comp. U.S.P. at night 2 "	4 "	
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 3-10 grains.		
Ext. Jalap, 1 grain.		
Calomel, 1 grain.		
Powd. Gamboge, 1-4 grain.		
Cathartic Comp. Vegetable. 1 "	3 "	
Ext. Coloc., 1-3 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. resin Scammony, 1-3 gr.		
Purified Aloes, 1-14 grains.		
Powd. Cardamom, 1-8 grain.		
Powd. Soap, 1-8 grain.		
Caulophyllin, 1-8 gr. 1 "		
Cerium oxalate, 1-4 gr. }		
Cerium oxalate, 1 gr. }	1-4 to 5 grs.	
Cerium oxalate, 2 gr. }		
Charcoal, Willow, 3 gr. 1 "		
Chimaphila Ext., 3 gr. 1 "	3 "	
Chinoidin, 1-2 gr. }		
Chinoidin, 1 gr. }	1-2 to 10 grs.	
Chinoidin, 2 gr. }		
Chinoidin, 3 gr. }		
Chinoidin Comp. 1 "	2 "	
Chinoidin, 2 grains.		
Piperin, 1-2 grain.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.		
Cholagogue. 1 "	3 "	
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 grain.		
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.		
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.		
Cimicifugin, 1 grain. 1 "	4 "	
Cinchonidine salicylate, 2 1-2 gr. 1 "	2 "	
Cinchonidine sulphate, 1-2 gr. }		
Cinchonidine sulphate, 1 gr. }		
Cinchonidine sulphate, 2 gr. }	1-2 to 10 grains.	
Cinchonidine sulphate, 3 gr. }		
†Cinchonidine sulphate, 4 gr. }		
†Cinchonidine sulphate, 5 gr. }		
Cinchonidine Comp. 1 "	2 "	
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.		
Arsenious acid, 1-32 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Cinchonidine Comp. & Strychnine. 1 "		
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.		
Arsenious acid, 1-20 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-20 grain.		
Cinchonidine and Iron. 1 "	5 "	
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Cinchonidine, Iron and Strychnine, 1 "	3 "	
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.		
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 2 grs.		
Strychnine sulph., 1-60 grain.		
Cinchonine sulphate, 1 1-2 gr. 1 "		
Cinchonine sulphate, 3 gr. 1 "		
Cincho-Quinine, 1 gr. }		
Cincho-Quinine, 2 gr. }	1 to 6 grs.	
Cincho-Quinine, 3 gr. }		

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Coca Ext., 3 gr.....	1 pill.	
†Cocaine muriate, 1-16 gr. }	1-16 to 1 gr.	
†Cocaine muriate, 1-8 gr. }		
Cochia.....	1 "	2 pills.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.		
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.		
Powd. Potass. sulph., 1-2 gr.		
Powd. Gamboge, 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Scammony, 1-2 grain.		
Codeine, 1-16 gr. }	1-0 to 1 gr.	
Codeine, 1-8 gr. }		
Codeine, 1-5 gr. }		
Codeine, 1-4 gr. }		
†Codeine, 1-2 gr.		
†Codeine, 1 gr.		
†*Colchicine, 1-60 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Colchicum Ext., 1-2 gr.....	1 "	3 "
Colocynth comp. Ext., U.S.P., 3 gr.	1 "	4 "
†Colocynth comp. Ext., Belladonna and Nux vomica.....	1 "	
Ext. Coloc. comp., 3 grains.		
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.		
Colocynth comp. Ext., & Blue, 3 gr.	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.		
Blue Mass, 1-2 grain.		
Colocynth comp. Ext., & Blue, 5 gr.	1 "	3 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.		
Blue Mass, 2 1-2 grains.		
Colocynth comp. Ext., Blue Mass and Ipecac.....	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 grains.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-6 grain.		
Blue Mass, 2 grains.		
Colocynth comp. Ext. and Hyoscy- amus, 3 gr.....	1 "	3 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 grains.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.		
Colocynth comp. Ext. and Hyoscy- amus, 5 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 1-3 grains.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 2-3 grains.		
†Colocynth comp. Hyoscyamus and Blue Mass.....	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 grains.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.		
Blue Mass, 1 grain.		
Colocynth comp., Hyoscyamus and Podophyllin, Formula "A,"... ..	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 grains.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Colocynth comp., Hyoscyamus and Podophyllin, Formula "B,"... ..	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 grains.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.		
Colocynth comp. Ext., and Ipecac..	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 grain.		
Colocynth comp. Ext., & Podoph.,	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Licorice, 1-4 grain.		
†*Colocynthin, 1-8 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Conium Ext., 1-4 gr. (of the seed) ..	1 "	12 "

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Conium Ext., 1-2 gr. (of the seed) ..	1 pill.	6 pills
Conium Ext., 1 gr. (of the seed) ..	1 "	3 "
Conium Ext., and Ipecac.....	1 "	2 "
Ext. Conium seed, 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 grain.		
†*Convallamarin, 1-12 grain.....	1 "	
Cook's Pill, 3 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.		
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.		
Powd. Soap, 1-2 grain.		
Calomel, 1-2 grain.		
Copaiba, 3 gr. }	3 to 4 and upwards.	
Copaiba, 4 gr. }		
Copaiba Comp.	2 "	4 "
Pil. Copaiba, 1 1-2 grains.		
Resin Guaiac, 3-8 grain.		
Iron citrate, 3-8 grain.		
Ext. Cubeb, 5-8 grain.		
Copaiba and Oleo-resin Cubeb.....	1 "	3 "
Pil. Copaiba, 2 grains.		
Oleoresin Cubeb, 1 grain.		
Copaiba, Cubeb and cit. Iron.....	1 "	3 "
Pil. Copaiba, 3-4 grain.		
Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 grains.		
Iron citrate, 3-4 grain.		
Cornin, 2 gr.....	1 "	7 "
Cornus florida Ext., 2 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-100 gr. }	1-100 to 1-8 grain.	
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-60 gr. }		
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-50 gr. }		
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-40 gr. }		
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-30 gr. }		
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-20 gr. }		
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-16 gr. }		
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-12 gr. }		
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-8 gr. }		
Cubeb Ext., 2 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Cubeb and Alum.....	1 "	4 "
Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 grains.		
Powd. Alum, 1 grain.		
Cubeb Ext., Rhatany and Iron.	1 "	3 "
Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 grains.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.		
Ext. Rhatany, 1-2 grain.		
Cypripedium Ex., 2 gr.....	1 "	5 "
Damiaua Ext., 3 gr.....	1 "	5 "
Dandelion and Leptandrin.....	1 "	3 "
Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-3 grains.		
Leptandrin, 2-3 grain.		
†*Daturine sulphate, 1-100 gr.....	1 "	
Diaphoretic, 1 1-2 gr.....	1 "	
Morphine acetate, 1-25 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Potass. nitrate, 1 gr.		
Powd. Camphor, 1-4 grain.		
Diarrhoea Pellets.....	2 "	4 "
Calomel, 1-8 grain.		
Morphine sulph., 1-16 grain.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-32 grain.		
Powd. Camphor, 1-16 grain.		
Digitalin, pure, 1-60 gr.....	1 "	
Digitalis Ext., 1-2 gr.....	1 "	
Digitalis Compound.....	1 "	
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.		
Powd. Squill, 1 grain.		
Powd. Potass. nitrate, 2 gr.		

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.

†Gelatin-coated only.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.		MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Digestive Pellets, Hager's.....	2 pills.	4 pills.	Emmenagogue, Rigaud's.....	1 pill.	
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-5 gr.			Purified Aloes, 1-2 grains.		
Pepsin, 1-5 grains.			Powd. Rue, 3-4 grain.		
Powd. Ginger, 3-25 grain.			Powd. Saffron, 3-4 grain.		
Powd. Cardamom, 3-25 grain.			Powd. Savin, 3-4 grain.		
Powd. Pimento, 3-25 grain.			Ergotin, 1-2 gr. }		
Powd. Gentian root, 6-25 gr.			Ergotin, 1 gr. }	1-2 to 3 grains.	
Powd. Marshmallow root, 6-25 gr.			Érgotin, 2 gr. }		
Powd. Tragacanth, 6-25 grain.			Ergotin, 3 gr. }		
Glycerin, 2-5 grain.			Ergotin and Cannabis Indica.....	1 "	2 pills
Acid hydrochloric, 2-5 grain.			Ergotin purified, 1 grain.		
Dinner, Chapman's.....	1 "	2 "	Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-2 gr.		
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.			Ergotin and Cannabis Indica (half-		
Gum Mastic, 1 grain.			strength).....	1 "	2 "
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.			Ergotin, purified, 1-2 gr.		
{Dinner, Cole's.....	1 "	2 "	Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.		
Blue Mass, 1-5 grains.			Eucalyptus Comp.....	1 "	2 "
Purified Aloes, 1-5 grains.			Ext. Eucalyptus, 1 grain.		
Powd. Jalap, 1-5 grains.			Ext. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.		
Ant. and Pot. tart., 1-50 gr.			Sanguinarin, 1-8 grain.		
Dinner, Lady Webster's.....	1 "	2 "	Eucalyptus Ext., 2 gr.....	1 "	5 "
Purified Aloes, 1-4-5 grains.			Female, Amenorrhœa.....	1 "	2 "
Gum Mastic, 3-5 grain.			Ext. Black Cohosh, 1 grain.		
Rose leaves, 2-5 grain.			Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.		
Diuretic.....	1 "	2 "	Ext. Cotton root, 1 grain.		
Powd. Soap, 1-2 grains.			Purified Aloes, 1 grain.		
Oil Juniper berries, 1-16 gr.			Female, Hooper's.....	1 "	3 "
Sodium carb., 1-2 grains.			Purified Aloes, 1 grain.		
Dupuytren.....	1 "	2 "	Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Guaiac, 3 grains.			Ext. Black Hellebore, 1-4 gr.		
Powd. Opium, 1-8 grain.			Powd. Jam. Ginger, 1-8 gr.		
Corrosive sublimate, 1-10 grain.			Gum Myrrh, 1-4 grain.		
Dysentery.....	1 "		Castile Soap, 1-8 grain.		
Blue Mass, 1 grain.			Powd. Canella, 1-8 grain.		
Gelsemerin, 1-6 grain.			Female, Leucorrhœa.....	1 "	2 "
Powd. Ipecac, 1 grain.			Hamamelin, 2 grains.		
Dysmenorrhœa, Alvord's.....	1 "	2 "	Senecin, 1-2 grain.		
Morphine sulph., 1-10 grain.			Hydrastin, 1-2 grain.		
Cimicifugin, 2-3 grain.			Ferruginous, Bland's, 3 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Quinine sulph., 2-3 grain.			Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.		
Dyspepsia, 2 gr.....	1 "	2 "	Potass. carb., 1-2 grains.		
Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 grain.			Ferruginous, Bland's, 3 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Ext. Cinchona bark, 1 grain.			Iron sulph. exsic., 2 1-2 gr.		
Ext. Rhubarb, 1-4 grain.			Potass. carb., 2 1-2 gr.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.			Fever and Ague.....	2 "	4 "
Dyspepsia, Moore's.....	2 "	4 "	Ext. Eucalyptus, 1-4 grain.		
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr.			Chinoidin, 1 grain.		
Ext. Capsicum, 1-3 grain.			Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.			Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 grain.		
Eccoprotic.....	1 "	2 "	Arsenious acid, 1-200 grain.		
Ext. Soc. Aloes, 2 grains.			Fucus vesiculosus Ext., 3 gr.....	2 "	
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 grain.			Galbanum Comp.....	2 "	4 "
Podophyllin, 3-10 grain.			Galbanum, 1-2 grains.		
Oil Cloves, 1-10 gtt.			Asafetida, 1-2 grain.		
†*Elaterin, 1-20 gr.....	1 "	2 "	Myrrh, 1-2 grains.		
Elaterium (Clutterbuck's), 1-10 gr. }	1 "	5 "	Gamboge Comp.....	1 "	3 "
Elaterium (Clutterbuck's), 1-8 gr. }	1 "	4 "	Powd. gum Gamboge, 3-5 gr.		
Elaterium (Clutterbuck's), 1-4 gr. }	1 "	2 "	Purified Aloes, 3-5 grain.		
Emmenagogue, Improved.....	1 "	3 "	Powd. Cinnamon comp, 3-5 gr.		
Ergotin, 1 grain.			Soap, 1-5 grains.		
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.			Gelsemerin, 1-8 gr. }		
Oil Savin, 1-2 grain.			Gelsemerin, 1-4 gr. }	1-8 to 1 gr.	
Ext. Black Hellebore, 1 grain.			Gentian Comp.....	2 "	4 "
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.			Ext. Gentian, 2-3 grain.		
Emmenagogue, Mutter's.....	1 "	3 "	Purified Aloes, 2-3 grain.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.			Powd. Rhubarb, 1-3 grains.		
Turpentine, U. S. P., 1 1-2 gr.			Oil Caraway, 1-10 grain.		
Purified Aloes, 1-2 gr.			Gentian Ext., 2 gr.....	2 "	4 "
Emmenagogue No. 4.....	1 "	3 "			
Ergotin, 1 grain.					
Ext. Cotton root, 1 grain.					
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.					
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.					
Oil Savin, 1-4 grain.					

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
†Gelain-coated only.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Geranin, 1 gr.....	1 pill.	4 pills.
Gonorrhoea.....	1 "	3 "
Powd. Cubeb, 1-4 grains.		
Solid. Copaiba, 1-4 grains.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 grain.		
Venice Turpentine, 1-4 gr.		
Grindelia robusta Ext., 3 gr.....	2 "	5 "
Guarana Ext., 3 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Headache.....	1 "	3 "
Lactated pepsin, 1 grain.		
Guarana, 1-2 grain.		
Sodium bicarb., 1 grain.		
Cypripedin, 1-2 grain.		
Helonin, 1-8 gr.....	2 "	
Hepatica.....	1 "	3 "
Blue Mass, 2 grains.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2-3 grain.		
Ext. Coloc. co., 2-3 grain.		
Hepatic, Eclectic.....	1 "	2 "
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Leptandrin, 1-2 grain.		
Irisin, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-3 grain.		
Hoang-Nan, 3 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Hooper's, see Female, Hooper's.		
Hydrastin mur., see Berberine		
hydrochlorate.		
Hydrastir (neutral), 1 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Hydrastin sulphate, see Berberine		
sulphate.		
Hydrastin and Podophyllin, see		
Berberine and Podophyllin.		
§*Hyoscine hydrobromate, 1-400 gr. 1		4 "
Hyoscyamus Ext., 1-4 gr. }		
Hyoscyamus Ext., 1-2 gr. }	1-4 to 2 grs.	
Hyoscyamus Ext., 1 gr. }		
†*Hyoscyamine, pure, 1-200 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Ichthyol, 1 1-2 grs.....		
Ignatia amara Ext., 1-4 gr. }		
Ignatia amara Ext., 1-2 gr. }	1-4 to 1 gr.	
Ignatia amara Ext., 1 gr. }		
Intestinal Antiseptic.....	1 "	2 "
Mercury protiodide, 1-8 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-16 grain.		
Aloin, 1-16 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-16 grain.		
Iodoform, 1 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Iodoform and Iron.....	1 "	2 "
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Iodoform, 1 grain.		
Iodoform, Iron and Quinine.....	1 "	2 "
Iodoform, 1 grain.		
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 2 grs.		
Quinine sulphate, 1-2 grain.		
Ipecac Ext., 1-4 gr.....	1 "	2 "
¶Ipecac and Opium, 1-2 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Powd. Opium, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.		
¶Ipecac and Opium, 1 gr.....	1 "	3 "
Powd. Opium, 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 grain.		

¶Ipecac and Opium, 2 gr.....	1 pill
Powd. Opium, 1 grain.	
Powd. Ipecac, 1 grain.	
Ipecac and Squill.....	1 pill: 4 "
Powd. Ipecac and Opium, 2 grs.	
Powd. Squill, 2-3 grain.	
Ammoniac, 2-3 grain.	
Irisin, 1-2 gr. }	
Irisin, 1 gr. }	1-2 to 3 grains.
Irisin Comp.....	1 " 3 "
Irisin, 1-4 grain.	
Strychnine, 1-40 grain.	
Podophyllin, 1-10 grain.	
†Irisin Comp. and Hyoscyamus....	1 " 3 "
Irisin, 1-4 grain.	
Strychnine, 1-100 grain.	
Podophyllin, 1-10 grain.	
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.	
Iron and Aloes.....	1 " 3 "
Purified Aloes, 2 grains.	
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.	
Iron bromide, 1 gr.....	1 " 2 "
Iron citrate, 2 gr.....	2 "
Iron citrate and Strychnine citrate..	1 "
Iron citrate, 2 grains.	
Strychnine citrate, 1-50 grain.	
Iron Compound, U. S. P.....	2 " 6 "
Myrrh, 1 1-2 grains.	
Sodium carb., 3-4 grain.	
Iron sulph., 3-4 grain.	
Iron ferrocyanide, 3 gr.....	1 "
Iron by hydrogen (Q'venne's), 1 gr. 1	5 "
Iron by hydrogen (Q'venne's), 2 grs. 1	3 "
Iron iodide, U. S. P., 1 gr.....	1 " 4 "
Iron iodide and Quinine.....	1 " 2 "
Iron iodide, 1 1-2 grains.	
Quinine sulph., 1-4 grain.	
Iron lactate, 1 gr.....	1 " 3 "
Iron and Manganese.....	1 " 2 "
Iron carb., 2 grains.	
Manganese carb., 1 grain.	
Iron phosphate (ferrous), 2 gr.....	2 " 4 "
Iron proto-carb., (Vallet's), 2 gr.....	1 " 2 "
Iron proto-carb., (Vallet's), 3 gr.....	1 "
Iron proto-carb., (Vallet's), 5 gr....	1 "
Iron pyrophosphate, 1 gr.....	1 " 4 "
Iron, Quassia and Nux vomica.....	1 " 2 "
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 grains.	
Ext. Quassia, 1 grain.	
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.	
Powd. Soap, 1-2 grain.	
Iron and Quinine citrate, 1 gr.....	1 " 6 "
Iron and Quinine citrate, 2 gr.....	1 " 3 "
Iron and Quinine citrate, 3 gr.....	1 " 2 "
†Iron and Quinine citrate, 5 gr.....	1 " 1 "
Iron, Quinine and Strych. citrate..	1 " 3 "
Iron and Quinine citrate, 2 grs.	
Strychnine citrate, 1-50 grain.	
Iron and Strychnine.....	1 "
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.	
Iron by hydrogen, 2 grains.	
Iron sulphate exsic., 1 gr. }	
Iron sulphate exsic., 2 gr. }	1 to 4 grs.
Iron sulphate exsic., 4 gr. }	
Iron valerianate, 1 gr.....	1 " 3 "
Jaborandi Ext., 3 gr.....	1 " 3 "

§Sugar-coated only.
†Gelatin coated only.
*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
¶Equal to 2 1-2, 5 and 10 grains Dover's Powder respectively.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.		MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Jalap Compound	1 pill.	3 pills.	Liver, Waxham's	1 pill.	5 pills.
Powd. Jalap, 3-4 grain.			Ext. Culver's root, 1 grain.		
Powd. Rhubarb, 3-4 grain.			Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.		
Oil Caraway, 1-8 grain.			Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Castile Soap, 3-4 grain.			Ext. Jalap, 3-8 grain.		
Pil. Calomel comp., 1 1-8 gr.			Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 grain.		
Jalap Extract , 1 gr.....	2 "	5 "	Lupulin , 3 gr.....	1 "	3 "
Jalapin , 1 gr.....	2 "	5 "	Manganese binocide , 1 gr.....	1 "	10 "
Jamaica Dogwood Ext. , 2 gr.....	1 "	4 "	Manganese binocide , 2 gr.....	1 "	5 "
Kermes mineral , 1-4 gr.....	1 "	3 "	Magnesia calcined , 2 gr.....	1 "	
Krameria Ext. , 2 gr.....	1 "	2 "	Magnesia and Rhubarb , 2 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Lactated Pepsin and Bismuth	1 "	2 "	Magnesia calcined, 1 grain.		
Lactated pepsin, 2 grains.			Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.		
Lapactic	1 "	2 "	Mercury biniodide , 1-25 gr.		
Aloin, 1-4 grain.			Mercury biniodide , 1-16 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.			Mercury biniodide , 1-8 gr.		
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.			Mercury biniodide , 1-4 gr.		
Ipecac, 1-16 grain.			Mercury protiodide , 1-16 gr.		
Laxative	1 "	2 "	Mercury protiodide , 1-10 gr.		
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.			Mercury protiodide , 1-8 gr.		
Sulphur, 1-5 grain.			Mercury protiodide , 1-6 gr.		
Podophyllin, 1-5 grain.			Mercury protiodide , 1-5 gr.		
Resin Guaiac, 1-2 grain.			Mercury protiodide , 1-4 gr.		
Syrup Buckthorn, q. s.			Mercury protiodide , 1-3 gr.		
Laxative, Cole's	1 "		Mercury protiodide , 1-2 gr.		
Podophyllin, 1-10 grain.			Mercury protiodide and Opium ...	1 "	
Calomel, 1 grain.			Mercury protiodide, 1 grain.		
Ext. Coloc. co., powd., 3 gr.			Powd. Opium, 1-3 grain.		
Laxative "Special."	1 "		Morphine acetate , 1-8 gr.....	1 "	8 "
Ext. Coloc. co. powd., 1 2-3 gr.			Morphine acetate , 1-4 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 1-4 grains.			Morphine and Atropine	1 "	2 "
Soc. Aloes, powd., 5-6 grain.			Morphine sulphate, 1-8 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 5-12 grain.			Atropine sulphate, 1-100 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-12 grain.			Morphine hydrochlorate , 1-8 gr....	1 "	8 "
Powd. Ipecac, 1-12 grain.			Morphine hydrochlorate , 1-4 gr....	1 "	4 "
Leptandrin , 1-8 gr. }			Morphine sulphate , 1-32 gr.		
Leptandrin , 1-4 gr. }			Morphine sulphate , 1-20 gr.		
Leptandrin , 1-2 gr. }			Morphine sulphate , 1-16 gr.		
Leptandrin , 1 gr. }			Morphine sulphate , 1-10 gr.		
Leptandrin Comp	1 "	2 "	Morphine sulphate , 1-8 gr.		
Leptandrin, 1 grain.			Morphine sulphate , 1-6 gr.		
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.			Morphine sulphate , 1-4 gr.		
Irisin, 1-4 grain.			Morphine sulphate , 1-2 gr.		
Lettuce Ext. , 2 gr.....	2 "	5 "	Morphine sulphate and Belladonna ..	1 "	2 "
Liver, Christopher's	1 "	2 "	Morphine sulphate, 1-4 grain.		
Calomel, 2 grains.			Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 grain.		
Rhubarb, 1 grain.			Morphine sulphate comp	1 "	
Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 grain.			Morphine sulph., 1-4 grain.		
Liver, Improved	2 "	4 "	Antimony and Potass. tart., ¼ gr.		
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.			Calomel, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Jalap, 1 grain.			Morphine valerianate , 1-8 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 grain.			Morphine valerianate , 1-4 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Leptandrin, 1-8 grain.			*Muscarine sulphate , 1-100 gr.....	1 "	5 "
Calomel, 1-8 grain.			Neuralgic Idiopathic, Brown-		
Oil Capsicum, 1-48 grain.			Sequard's.....	1 "	
Tinct. Verat. Viride, 1-4 gr.			Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2-3 grain.		
Liver, Improved, Vegetable	2 "	4 "	Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 grain.		
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.			Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 grain.		
Powd. Jalap, 1 grain.			Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 gr.		
Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 grain.			Ext. Conium fruit, 2-3 grain.		
Leptandrin, 1-8 grain.			Ext. Opium, 1-2 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.			Ext. Cannabis India, 1-4 gr.		
Oil Capsicum, 1-48 grain.			Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 grain.		
Tinct. Verat. Viride, 1-4 gr.			Neuralgic Idiopathic, Brown-		
Liver, Dr. Taylor's	1 "		Sequard's, half-strength.....	1 "	2 "
Podophyllin, 1 grain.					
Powd. Ipecac, 1 grain.					
Powd. Camphor, 4-5 grain.					

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Neuralgic, Dr. Gross'.....	1 pill.	2 pills.
Quinine sulph., 2 grains.		
Morphine sulph., 1-20 grain.		
Arsenious acid, 1-20 grain.		
Ext. Aconite leaves 1-2 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-30 grain.		
Neuralgic without Morphine, Dr. Gross'	1 "	2 "
Nightswat.....	2 "	4 "
Zinc oxide, 1-2 grain.		
Salicin, 1 grain.		
Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 grain.		
Hydrastin, 1 grain.		
Lactated pepsin, 1-2 grain.		
Nitroglycerin, 1-200 gr. }	1-200 to 1-10 gr.	
Nitroglycerin, 1-100 gr.		
Nitroglycerin, 1-50 gr.		
Nitroglycerin, 1-33 gr.		
Nitroglycerin, 1-25 gr.		
Nitroglycerin, 1-10 gr.		
Nux vomica Ext., 1-8 gr. }	1-8 to 1 gr.	
Nux vomica Ext., 1-4 gr.		
Nux vomica Ext., 1-2 gr.		
Opium 1-2 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Powd. Opium, 1-2 grain.		
Soap, 1-8 grain.		
Opium, U. S. P., 1 gr.....	1 "	
Powd. Opium, 1 grain.		
Soap, 1-4 grain.		
Opium and Camphor, see Camphor and Opium.		
Opium, Camphor and Tannin, see Camphor, Opium and Tannin.		
Opium Ext., 1-4 gr. }	1-4 to 1 gr.	
Opium Ext., 1-2 gr.		
Opium Ext., 1 gr.		
Opium and Lead acetate.....	1 "	2 "
Opium, 1 grain.		
Lead acetate, 1 grain.		
§Opium and Lead acetate, Formula "B."	1 "	2 "
Opium, 1-2 grain.		
Lead acetate, 1 1-2 grains.		
Ox Gall, 3 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Ox Gall, inspissated, 2 grains.		
Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 1 gr.		
Ox Gall, Craig's, 3 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Ox Gall, inspissated, 2 grains.		
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.		
Ox Gall Comp.....	1 "	2 "
Ox Gall, inspissated, 2 grains.		
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-6 grain.		
Purified Aloes, 1-10 grain.		
Berberine hydrochlorate, 1-12 gr.		
Ox-Gall and Pepsin, Armor's.....	1 "	2 "
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-12 grain.		
Ox Gall, inspissated, 1 1-2 grains.		
Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., 1 grain.		
Pepsin and Bismuth.....	1 "	3 "
Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., 1 1-2 grains.		
Bismuth subcarb., 3-4 grain.		
†Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, No. 1.....	1 "	2 "
Pepsin, sacchr. U. S. P., 2 1-2 grains.		
Bismuth subnitrate, 2 1-2 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.		

†Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, No. 2.....	1 pill.
Pepsin Purum Pulvis, 1 grain.	
Bismuth subnitrate, 5 grains.	
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.	
Pepsin and Iron by Hydrogen....	1 " 3 pills
Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., 1 1-2 grains.	
Iron by hydrogen, 3-4 grain.	
Pepsin and Iron Iodide.....	1 " 3 "
Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., 1 1-2 grains.	
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr.	
Iron iodide, 3-4 grain.	
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. U. S. P. }	1-100 to 1-10 grain.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.	
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.	
Phosphorus, 1-20 gr.	
Phosphorus and Aconite.....	1 " 2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.	
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-16 gr.	
Phosphorus, Aloes, Iron & Strych..	1 " 2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.	
Ext. Aloes, 1 grain.	
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 gr.	
Strychnine, 1-30 grain.	
Phosphorus, Aloes & Nux vomica..	1 " 2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain	
Ext. Aloes, 1-2 grain.	
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.	
Phosphorus, Aloes and Nux vomica, Formula "B."	1 "
Phosphorus, 1-20 grain.	
Ext. Aloes, 1-2 grain.	
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.	
Phosphorus and Belladonna.....	1 " 2 "
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.	
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.	
Phosphorus & Belladonna, Formula "B."	1 "
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.	
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 grain.	
Phosphorus and Cannabis Indica..	1 " 2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.	
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.	
Phosphorus and Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr., Formula "B."	1 "
Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.	
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.	
Phosphorus and Cantharides co....	1 " 1 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.	
Cantharides, 1 grain.	
Powd. Nux vomica, 1 grain.	
Phosphorus and Cantharides co., Formula "B."	1 "
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.	
Cantharides, 1 grain.	
Powd. Nux vomica, 1 grain.	
Phosphorus Comp., No. 1.....	1 " 2 "
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.	
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.	
Phosphorus Comp., No. 2.....	1 " 2 "
Phosphorus, 1-60 grain.	
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.	
Phosphorus Comp., No. 3.....	1 " 2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.	
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.	

§Sugar-coated only.

†Gelatin-coated only.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Phosphorus and Digitalis comp....	1 pill.	
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.		
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.		
Phosphorus, Digitalis & Hyoscyamus	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.		
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2 grains.		
Phosphorus, Digitalis and Iron....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Phosphorus, Digitalis and Iron,		
Formula "B.".....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.		
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.		
Phosphorus and Iron.....	1 "	2 pills.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.		
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.		
Phosphorus & Iron, Formula "B." ,	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.		
Phosphorus, Iron and Quinine.....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.		
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.		
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Phosphorus, Iron and Quinine,		
Formula "B.".....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.		
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.		
Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and		
Strychnine.....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.		
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-40 grain.		
Phosphorus, Morphine and Zinc		
valerianate.....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Morphine sulph., 1-12 grain.		
Zinc valerianate, 1 grain.		
Phosphorus, Morphine and Zinc		
valerianate, Formula "B.".....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.		
Morphine hydrochlor., 1-12 gr.		
Zinc valerianate, 1 grain.		
Phosphorus and Nux vomica.....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.		
Phosphorus and Nux vomica, For-		
mula "B.".....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.		
Phosphorus, Nux vom. & Damiana.	1 "	4 "
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.		
Ext. Damiana, 2 grains.		
Phosphorus, Nux vomica and Iron..	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.		
Iron phosphate precip., 1-2 gr.		
Phosphorus, Nux vomica and Iron,		
Formula "B.".....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.		
Phosphorus, Nux vomica, Iron and		
Quinine.....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.		
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.		
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Phosphorus, Nux vomica, Iron and		
Quinine, 3 1-2 gr. Formula "B." 1 pill.		
Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 2 grains.		
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Phosphorus, Opium and Digitalis..	1 "	2 pills.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Opium, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 grain.		
Phosphorus, Opium and Digitalis,		
Formula "B.".....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Opium, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 grain.		
Phosphorus and Quinine.....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Phosphorus, Quinine, Aloes and Nux		
vomica.....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.		
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Aloes, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 grain.		
Phosphorus and Quinine Comp....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.		
Phosphorus, Quinine and Digitalis		
Comp.....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Opium, 1-4 grain.		
Phosphorus, Quinine & Nux vom...	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.		
Phosphorus and Strychnine.....	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.		
Phosphorus and Strychnine, For-		
mula "B.".....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-30 grain.		
Phosphorus, Strychnine and Iron..	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.		
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.		
Phosphorus, Strych. & Iron sulph..	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-100 grain.		
Iron sulph., 1 grain.		
Phosphorus and Zinc comp.....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.		
Lupulin, 1 grain.		
Zinc sulph., 1 grain.		
Phosphorus, Zinc and Strychnine...	1 "	2 "
Phosphorus, 1-70 grain.		
Zinc valerianate, 3-4 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-30 grain.		
Phosphorus, Zinc and Valerian....	1 "	
Phosphorus, 1-40 grain.		
Zinc sulph., 1 grain.		
Ext. valerian, 2 grains.		
*Phystostigmine salicylate, 1-100 gr..	1 "	
Phytolaccin, 1-2 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Picrotoxin, 1-60 grain.....	1 "	4 "

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
*Pilocarpine muriate, 1-25 gr.....	1 pill.	2 pill's.
*Pilocarpine muriate, 1-16 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Pilocarpine nitrate, 1-16 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.	1-8 to 1 gr.	
Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.		
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.		
Podophyllin, 1-2 gr.		
Podophyllin, 1 gr.		
Podophyllin and Belladonna.....	1 "	2 "
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.		
Powd. Sugar Milk, 1 grain.		
Podophyllin, Bellad. and Calabar..	1 "	2 "
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 grain.		
Ext. Calabar bean, 1-4 grain.		
Podophyllin and Blue Mass.....	1 "	3 "
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.		
Blue Mass, 2 grains.		
Podophyllin Comp.....	1 "	2 "
Podophyllin, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.		
Podophyllin Comp., Eclectic.....	2 "	4 "
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.		
Juglandin, 1-16 grain.		
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-32 gr.		
Leptandrin, 1-16 grain.		
Cimicifugin, 1-32 grain.		
Podophyllin and Leptandrin.....	1 "	2 "
Podophyllin, 1-2 grain.		
Leptandrin, 1 grain.		
§Podophyllotoxin, 1-8 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Podophyllum Ext., 1 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Poppy Ext., 2 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Post Partum (Dr. Fordyce Barker). I	2 "	2 "
Ext. Coloc. co. 1 1-2 grain.		
Calomel, 1 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-6 grain.		
Powd. Aloes, 1-6 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-6 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-3 grain.		
§Potassium bromide, 1 gr.....	1 "	
§Potassium bromide, 5 gr.....	1 "	
§Potassium iodide, 2 gr.....	1 "	
§Potassium iodide, 5 gr.....	1 "	
Potassium and Iron tartrate, 2 grs..	2 "	5 "
§Potassium permanganate, 1-2 gr. I	4 "	
§Potassium permanganate, 1 gr....	1 "	2 "
§Potassium permanganate, 2 gr. ...	1 "	
Quassia Ext., 1 gr.....	1 "	3 "
Quinidine sulphate, 1 gr.....	1 "	
Quinidine sulphate, 2 gr.....	1 "	
Quinidine sulphate, 3 gr.....	1 "	
Quinine and Aloes.....	1 "	5 "
Quinine sulph., 3-4 grain.		
Purified Aloes, 1-4 grain.		
Quinine bisulphate, 1-4 gr.	1-4 gr. and upwards.	
Quinine bisulphate, 1-2 gr.		
Quinine bisulphate, 1 gr.		
Quinine bisulphate, 2 gr.		
Quinine bisulphate, 3 gr.		
†Quinine bisulphate, 4 gr.		
†Quinine bisulphate, 5 gr.		

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Quinine bisulphate and Capsicum..	1 ill.	2 pills.
Quinine bisulph., 2 grains.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.		
Quinine and Blue Mass.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-4 gr.		
Blue Mass, 2 grains.		
Quinine bromide, 2 gr.....	1 "	3 "
Quinine and Capsicum.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 2 grains.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.		
Quinine Compound.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Arsenious acid, 1-32 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Quinine Co. and Ext. Dandelion..	1 "	
Quinine bisulph., 1 1-4 grains.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 2 grains.		
Arsenious acid, 1-24 grain.		
Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-4 grains.		
Quinine Co. and Strychnine.....	1 "	
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Arsenious acid, 1-20 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-20 grain.		
Quinine, Digitalis, Ipecac & Opium (Heim's).....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.		
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 grain.		
P. wd. Opium, 1-4 grain.		
Quinine and Ext. Belladonna.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Ext. Belladonna, 1-2 grain.		
Quinine, Ipecac and Opium.....	1 "	3 "
Quinine hydrobromate, 2 gr.		
Pulv. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.		
Pulv. Opium, 1-4 grain.		
Quinine and Iron.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.		
Quinine and Iron carbonate.....	1 "	3 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Iron proto-carb., (Vallet's), 1 gr.		
Quinine, Iron and Nux vomica.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 2 gr.		
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.		
Quinine, Iron and Strychnine.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 2 grs.		
Strychnine sulph., 1-60 grain.		
Quinine, Iron & Strych. phosphates. I		
Quinine phosphate, 1 grain.		
Iron phosphate (precip.) 1 gr.		
Strychnine phosphate, 1-60 gr.		
Quinine and Iron valerianate.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 1-2 grains.		
Iron valerianate, 1-2 grain.		
Quinine, Iron and Zinc valerianates..	1 "	
Quinine valerianate, 1 grain.		
Iron valerianate, 1 grain.		
Zinc valerianate, 1 grain.		
Quinine and Strychnine.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.		

§Sugar-coated only.

†Gelatin-coated only.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Quinine sulphate, 1-4 gr.		
Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr.		
Quinine sulphate, 1 gr.		
Quinine sulphate, 2 gr.		
Quinine sulphate, 3 gr.		
†Quinine sulphate, 4 gr.		
†Quinine sulphate, 5 gr.		
Quinine valerianate, 1-2 gr.	1 pill.	4 pills.
Rheumatic.	1 "	3 "
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 1-2 grains.		
Ext. Colch. acet., 1 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-3 grain.		
Calomel, 1-3 grain.		
Rhubarb Ext., 1 gr.	1 "	5 "
Rhubarb, U. S. P.	1 "	5 "
Powd. Rhubarb, 3 grains.		
Soap, 1 grain.		
Rhubarb and Blue Mass.	1 "	3 "
Blue Mass, 1 3-4 grains.		
Sodium bicarb., 1-2 grain.		
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.		
Rhubarb Compound.	1 "	4 "
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-2 grains.		
Powd. Myrrh, 3-4 grain.		
Purified Aloes, 1 1-8 grains.		
Oil Peppermint, q. s.		
Rhubarb Compound, U. S. P.	1 "	4 "
Powd. Rhubarb, 2 grains.		
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grains.		
Powd. Myrrh, 1 grain.		
Oil Peppermint, 1-10 grain.		
Rhubarb and Iron.	1 "	3 "
Powd. Rhubarb, 2 grains.		
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.		
Salicin, 1 gr.		
Salicin, 2 gr.		
Salicin, 3 gr.		
†Salicin, 5 gr.		
Salicylic Acid, 1 gr.		
Salicylic Acid, 2 1-2 gr.		
Salicylic Acid, 3 gr.		
†Salicylic Acid, 5 gr.		
†Salol, 2 1-2 gr.		
†Salol, 5 gr.		
Sandal Wood comp.	2 "	5 "
Oil Sandal Wood, 1 grain.		
Ext. Cubeb, 1 grain.		
Bals. Copaiba, 1 grain.		
Sanguinaria Ext., 1-2 gr.	1 "	
Sanguinariin (conc.), 1-2 gr.	1 "	2 "
Sanguinariin (conc.), 1 gr.	2 "	
Santonin, 1-2 gr.	1 "	
Santonin, 1 gr.	1 "	
Santonin and Calomel.	1 "	
Santonin, 1-2 grain.		
Calomel, 1-2 grain.		
Cacao Butter, q. s.		
Santonin and Podophyllin.	1 "	
Santonin, 1-2 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.		
Sarsaparilla Ext., 3 gr.	2 "	3 "
Savin Ext., 1 gr.	1 "	3 "
*Scillitoxin, 1-300 gr.	1 "	

†Gelatin-coated only.

*Sugar-coated only.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Sedative.	1 pill.	2 pills.
Ext. Musk root, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-10 gr.		
§Sedative, Mann's.	1 "	2 "
Ext. Coca, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.		
Vallet's Mass, 1 grain.		
Arsenious acid, 1-80 grain.		
Strychnine, 1-80 grain.		
Codeine, 1-8 grain.		
Senna, Alex., Ext., 2 gr.	2 "	
Silver iodide, 1-4 gr.	1 "	3 "
Soap and Opium.	1 "	2 "
Powd. Opium, 3-5 grain.		
Soap, 2 2-5 grains.		
Sodium bicarbonate, 4 gr.	1 "	
Squill Comp.	1 "	3 "
Powd. Squill, 3-8 grain.		
Powd. Jam. Ginger, 3-4 grain.		
Powd. Soap, 1 1-8 grains.		
Ammoniac, 3-4 grain.		
Stillingin, 1 gr.	1 "	3 "
Stramonium Ext., (seed), 1-4 gr.	1 "	4 "
Stramonium Ext., (seed), 1-2 gr.	1 "	2 "
Stramonium Ext., (seed), 1 gr.	1 "	
Strophanthus, (powd. seed), 1-20 gr.	1 "	4 "
Strophanthus, (powd. seed), 1-4 gr.	1 "	2 "
Strychnine, 1-100 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-50 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-48 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-40 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-32 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-30 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-20 gr.		
Strychnine, 1-16 gr.		
Strychnine sulphate, 1-100 gr.	1 "	
*Strychnine Comp., Formula "A,"		
see Quinine Comp. & Strychnine.		
Strychnine Comp., Formula "B."	1 "	2 "
Strychnine, 1-100 grain.		
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-16 gr.		
Powd. Ginseng, 1 grain.		
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.		
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.		
Sulphur iodide, 1-25 gr.	1 "	2 "
Sundew Ext., 3 gr.	1 "	2 "
Syphilitic, Ricord's, Modified.	1 "	2 "
Mercury protiodide, 1-2 grain.		
Lactucarium, 1-2 grain.		
Ext. Opium, 1-10 grain.		
Ext. Conium seed, 1 1-2 grains.		
Tannin, 1 gr.		
Tannin, 3 gr.		
†Tannin, 5 gr.		
Taraxacum Ext., 3 gr.	2 "	
Tartar emetic, 1-16 gr.		
Tartar emetic, 1-10 gr.		
Tartar emetic, 1-8 gr.		
Tartar emetic, 1-4 gr.		
Terpin hydrate, 2 gr.	1 "	3 "

Maximum dose
1-8 of a grain.

	MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.		MIN. DOSE.	MAX. DOSE.
Tonic, Aiken's.....	1 pill.	2 pills.	Uva-ursi Ext., 2 gr.....	2 pills.	6 pills.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.			Valerian Ext., 2 gr.....	2 "	4 "
Arsenious acid, 1-50 grain.			Veratrine, 1-60 gr. }		
Iron by hydrogen, 2-3 grain.			Veratrine, 1-32 gr. }		
Strychnine, 1-50 grain.			Veratrine, 1-12 gr. }		
Tonic, Hæmatic, Andrews'.....	1 "	2 "	Veratrum viride Ext., 1-4 gr.....	1 "	2 "
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.			Veratrum viride Ext., 1-2 gr.....	1 "	1 "
Iron by hydrogen, 1-2 gr.			Warburg's Tincture.....	4 "	
Arsenious acid, 1-40 grain.			Each pill equals one fluidrachm		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 grain.			of the tincture.		
Strychnine sulph., 1-40 grain.			Warburg's Tincture (without Aloes) 4 "		
Tonic Hæmatic with Cinchonidine..	1 "	2 "	Each pill equals one fluidrachm		
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.			of the tincture without aloes.		
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 grain.			Yerba santa Ext., 3 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Arsenious acid, 1-40 grain.			Zinc oxide, 1 gr.....	1 "	5 "
Iron by hydrogen, 1-2 gr.			Zinc phosphide, 1-10 gr.		
Strychnine sulph., 1-40 grain.			Zinc phosphide, 1-8 gr.		
Tonic, Waxham's.....	1 "	4 "	Zinc phosphide, 1-6 gr. }		
Cinchonine sulph., 1 grain.			Zinc phosphide, 1-4 gr. }		
Ext. Prickly-ash bark, 1-4 grain.			Zinc phosphide, 1-2 gr. }		
Ext. Cinchona bark, red, 1-4 gr.			Zinc phosphide Comp.....	1 "	2 "
Ext. Dogwood bark, 1-4 grain.			Zinc phosphide, 1-8 grain.		
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 grain.			Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.		
Trillium, 1-8 grain.....	2 "		Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-8 gr.		
Triplex.....	1 "	4 "	Zinc phosphide and Nux vomica... 1 "	2 "	
Purified Aloes, 2 grains.			Zinc phosphide, 1-10 grain.		
Blue Mass, 1 grain.			Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.		
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.			Zinc valerianate, 1 gr.....	1 "	4 "
Triplex, Dr. Francis.....	1 "	2 "	Zinc valerianate, 2 gr.....	1 "	1 "
Purified Aloes, 1-15 grains.					
Blue Mass, 1-5 grains.					
Oil Caraway, 1-5 grains.					
Res. Scammony, 1-15 grains.					
Croton Oil, 1-20 grain.					
Tr. Aloes and Myrrh, 1-4 gr.					

PINK GRANULES (Sugar-Coated).

These granules are intended to supply the needs of physicians in such cases as require minute or frequently repeated doses. A glance at the list will show that they are distinguished from our regular line of pills in that they represent doses suitable for children. This diminishes the risk there might otherwise be of giving to a child an overdose of some powerful remedy. At the same-time their distinctive color renders them attractive to the class of patients for which they are intended.

As we have not the protection of a government copyright or trade-mark on the name "Pink Granules," we are enabled to offer these granules at a considerably lower price of similar articles in the market. We guarantee the material to be unqualifiedly the best.

Aconite root, 1-20 gr.....	Camphor, Opium and Tannin.	Jalapin, 1-16 gr.....
Aloin, 1-10 gr.....	Camphor, 1-16 grain.	Leptandrin, 1-16 gr.....
Alum, 1-10 gr.....	Tannin, 1-8 grain.	Mercury with chalk, 1-10 gr....
Ammonium chloride, 1-10 gr..	Opium, 1-64 grain.	Mercury protiodide, 1-40 gr....
Anodyne.....	Cantharides, 1-50 gr.....	Mercury protiodide, 1-20 gr....
Camphor, 1-8 grain.	Cascarin, 3-16 gr.....	Morphine sulphate, 1-50 gr....
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.	Capsicum, 1-20 gr.....	Neuralgic, Dr. Gross', 1-4 gr. .
Morphine acetate, 1-160 grain.	Cathartic Comp., Imp., 1-4 gr.	Quinine sulph., 1-5 grain.
Oil Capsicum, 1-160 grain.	Ext. Coloc. co., 1-12 grain.	Morphine sulph., 1-200 grain.
Anti-Chill.....	Ext. Jalap, 1-24 grain.	Arsenious acid, 1-200 grain.
Chinoidin, 1-16 grain.	Podophyllin, 1-48 grain.	Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-20 grain.
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-8 grain.	Ext. Gentian, 1-24 grain.	Strychnine, 1-300 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-320 grain.	Leptandrin, 1-48 grain.	Nux vomica, 1-50 gr.....
Oleo. Blk. Pepper, 1-16 grain.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-48 grain.	Opium, 1-40 gr.....
Anti-Constipation.....	Oil Peppermint, q. s.	Peppermint Oil, 1-128 gr.....
Podophyllin, 1-40 grain.	Cathartic Comp., U.S.P., 1-4 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-200 gr.....
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.	Ext. Coloc. co., 13-140 grain.	Piperine, 1-20 gr.....
Ext. Belladonna, 1-40 grain.	Ext. Jalap, 1-14 grain.	Podophyllin, 1-40 gr.....
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-16 grain.	Calomel, 1-14 grain.	Potassium arsenite, 1-100 gr..
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 grain.	Gamboge, 1-56 grain.	Potassium bromide, 1-5 gr....
Apomorphine, 1-60 gr.....	Corrosive Sublimate, 1-100 gr.	Potassium nitrate, 1-10 gr....
Arnica flowers, 1-5 gr.....	Croton Oil, 1-50 gr.....	Quinine sulphate, 1-10 gr.....
Arsenic iodide, 1-100 gr.....	Digitalis leaves, 1-20 gr.....	Quinine, Iron and Strychnine..
Arsenious acid, 1-100 gr.....	Dover's Powder, 1-4 gr.....	Quinine sulph., 1-16 grain.
Belladonna leaves, 1-20 gr....	Ergotin, 1-10 gr.....	Strychnine sulph., 1-60 gr.
Calomel, 1-20 gr.....	Gamboge, 1-32 gr.....	Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's) 8-gr.
Calomel, 1-10 gr.....	Gelsemium root, 1-50 gr.....	Salicylic Acid, 1-10 gr.....
Camphor, 1-20 gr.....	Hydrastin, 1-20 gr.....	Santonin, 1-10 gr.....
Camphor and Opium.....	Hyoscyamus Ext., 1-8 gr.....	Strychnine, 1-100 gr.....
Camphor, 1-6 grain.	Iodoform, 1-10 gr.....	Tannic Acid, 1-20 gr.....
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